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LIQUOR IS YET BIG PROBLEM FOR ENGLAND

Statements of Association Against Prohibition Are Refuted

PAMPHLET SHOWN TO BE MISLEADING

Picture of Drink Trade as Reformer Broken Up by Presentment of Facts

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—England has not yet olved the liquor problem, despite ltatements to the contrary in a pamphlet entitled "England's Solution of the Liquor Problem," issued recently by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, in the United States.

Furthermore the factors which are working toward a solution are not those stressed by this pamphlet.

The most misleading and inaccurate aspect of the pamphlet is its implication that the constructive steps which England has taken to alleviate the liquor problem, have either sprung from or have been aided by the liquor trade. This statement is far from the truth.

The liquor trade is personified in the pamphlet as reformers fired by a single-minded desire to free their nation from the disadvantages associated with drink, but obstructed and hampered at every turn by prejudiced magistrates, deceptive "pussyfoots" and temperance workers.

Testimony given by representatives of the brewers before the Royal Licensing Commission is illuminating:

Question: "You said yesterday, when you were describing the great change that had taken place in the last 30 years, that the convictions for drunkenness in 1913 showed a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, that the pre-war hours were too long, cruelly long, and that the afternoon break was an unmixed blessing. Did the trade ever attempt to get a reduction of hours by parliamentary action?"

Answer by Cecil Lubbock, official representative of Brewers' Society: "No, I think I can say definitely the trade did not."

Question: "What attitude did the trade take with regard to the Licensing Bill of 1921? Did it support the restriction of hours in the statute?"

Answer: "I am afraid I cannot remember."

The trade did not support that bill. Contrary to the Association Against

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Act of Gallantry Fails to Prevent Election Contest

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—The East Islington by-election has developed yet another surprise in "Alice in Wonderland" politics. Scarcely had one superprotectionist candidate confessed the mistake of attempting to split the Conservative vote when another jumped into his place.

The new contender is Gen. Alfred Critchley, who supplants Paul Springman, another nominee of the press magnate, Lord Beaverbrook, representing what is known as "the Empire crusaders and United Empire Party."

Mr. Springman retired in favor of Miss Thelma Cazalet, official Conservative candidate, on the ground that he had found her policy "in complete agreement with my own." Mr. Springman counted, however, without Lord Beaverbrook, who now declares himself so dissatisfied with Miss Cazalet's assurances that he has persuaded General Critchley to stand.

East Islington's electors are so confused by these happenings that the prospects of Mrs. Leah Manning, who is endeavoring to retain this hitherto Socialist seat for Labor, are regarded as substantially enhanced. The Liberal representative, Maj. Horace E. Crawfurd, also hopes to profit from the Conservatives' disorder.

IOWA BANGS DOOR ON DRY LAW REPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 5—The Iowa Legislature refused to consider repeal of the state's prohibition laws Tuesday when a vote of 89 to 6, with 14 members not voting, barred the motion from the floor of the House.

Efforts of James N. Hayes, introducer of the bill, to lift it from the committee for House action were unsuccessful and the measure is left "indefinitely postponed."

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 5 (AP)—A resolution memorializing Congress to submit repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the people was defeated, 26 to 14, in the State Senate yesterday, after charges of state-wide corruption among prohibition enforcement agencies were made during debate.

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Governor-General to Fly Own Flag

Special From Monitor Bureau

London

KING GEORGE has approved of a special flag which will be first used by Lord Clarendon when he takes over his duties as Governor-General of the South African Union.

This flag will in future be symbolic of his position and is a blue ground on which is the royal crest in gold with the words "Union of South Africa" above, and "Unie van Suid Afrika" below. It will denote the fact that the Governor is the personal representative of the King.

Stalin Appeals for Fast Tempo in Industries

Communist Leader Visions Russia as Fatherland of Labor World

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 5—Joseph Stalin, in his address at the conference of executives of state industry, which has just ended here, urgently appealed to Communist industrial managers to master the technical side of their work, declaring if this is done the country should develop a speed "of which we cannot even dream now."

Attributing the widespread sabotage in Soviet industry to the fact that many Communist managers did not understand the technical problems of their industries and consequently left such problems entirely in the hands of old engineers, Mr. Stalin declared there could be no question of this slackening the intensive tempo of the upbuilding of the country's industry.

"We are 50 to 100 years behind leading countries. We must race across this distance within 10 years. Either we shall do this or they will crush us," Mr. Stalin declared.

The Communist leader then struck an international note, saying: "We have other serious obligations before the world proletariat. We must move forward so that the working class of the whole world would say, 'There is my fatherland and we will support it against capitalists and develop the cause of world revolution.' Must we justify the hopes of the world working class? Yes, we must if we do not want to be disgraced forever."

Kerosene is added to the long list of products sold on a rationed basis in a new ordinance of the Moscow Soviet, prescribing that purchasers of state cooperative shops may receive only eight quarts after showing a city ration booklet. This measure aims at preventing disfranchised classes and peasants from purchasing kerosene in Moscow stores.

The ordinance also forbids keeping more than eight quarts of kerosene in apartments, strictly forbids speculation in kerosene, and a list of persons already exiled or prosecuted for speculation or keeping unduly large quantities of kerosene, published in the newspapers, indicates the determination of the authorities to enforce the ordinance rigidly.

Arms Pact, Though Limited, Sets Europe on Way to Peace

Mere Existence of Document, Accepting Control Organization, Shows Gain—Minorities Issue, However, Is Still Acute

"EUROPE AT THE CROSSROADS" SERIES—No. 4

As the statesmen have been meeting at Geneva, to discuss a United States of Europe and to fix the date for the World Disarmament Conference, big movements and big changes are afoot. In drawing up a survey of Europe's prospects for the year 1931, Mr. Huddleston has endeavored to eliminate the more extreme views of pessimists and optimists alike and to strike a fair balance, showing that while conditions are unquestionably critical, the movement for unity and coöperation is gaining strength.

Previous articles on this subject appeared Jan. 19, 27 and 28.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Nationalities were multiplied and intensified by the war. There is a curious contrast between the underlying ideas of the nineteenth and of the twentieth centuries in Europe. The object of one was to simplify, apparently the result of the other is to complicate. The former trend was toward larger and fewer nations. The latter trend was toward smaller and more numerous nations.

Self-determination of peoples is certainly to be defended, but it should not be pushed to extremes. Sixty years ago the German Empire was welded together by the union of many states. At the same time Italy achieved its unity. But in the making of the larger nations, races which had a right to their independence were suppressed. Poland, for example, disappeared from the map. The Austro-Hungarian Empire absorbed various ethnic groups. Turkey encroached on Europe. It was inevitable that a good deal of work had to be undone.

Thus Czechoslovakia, as well as Poland, was brought into existence. Rumania received territorial acquisitions. Jugoslavia was a compound of the Serbs, the Slovenes and the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

BUYING ACTIVITY HELD MORE VITAL THAN CASH TOTAL

Quantity Theory Denied as Important as Amount Put Into Use

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—The equivalent of two years' new gold supply for the world has been absorbed during the last year by the United States and France, two of the three major creditor countries, according to Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, Ltd.

Defining a creditor country as "one which is entitled to receive year by year a larger sum than it is required to remit abroad," he observed that its balance of current international payments can only be struck in one of two ways, either through new external loans or acceptance of gold. Apart from the general decline of earning assets in the banks and a consequent disinclination to loan as much as in normal times, the lending power of creditor countries, he emphasized, is definitely impaired by their reduced purchases of finished goods and resulting exports decline.

Manufacturers were hit by the world trade depression, he said, no less than the producers of primary commodities, the inter-relation of primary and finished products being constant. The expansion of money supplies, on the other hand, which is the normal effect of the flow of gold according to the theory of the gold

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INDIAN POLICE ARREST GANDHI 'WAR COUNCIL'

Campaign of Salt Making Renewed—Mahatma Hopes for Peace

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 5 (AP)—Renewal by Indian Nationalists in a square here of their salt-making campaign today led to the arrest of the five members of the Working Committee of the All-India National Congress. It was the twenty-second successive "war council" of the congress here to go to jail. The twenty-third council promptly took its place at the salt deposits.

The Nationalist civil disobedience campaign is being intensified here. Picketing of the foreign cloth shops is increasing and a number of clashes between pickets and police have resulted.

At Allahabad yesterday police raided the offices of the weekly paper, Young India, which was edited and managed by Mahatma Gandhi before his arrest last year. A cyclograph machine was seized, as well as copies of the paper containing messages from Gandhi congratulating the staff on continuing it as a cyclograph publication after its printing presses were confiscated. Five persons were arrested.

LUCKNOW, United Provinces, India, Feb. 5 (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi, who came here yesterday from Allahabad, asserted today that he is open to conviction as to the worth of British offers for qualified Indian self-government.

He said if his friends at the London Round Table Conference, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. R. Jayakar, were able to convince him that the Prime Minister had offered something more than Gandhi had been able to make out of his words by reading them he was prepared to advise the Working Committee to call off the civil disobedience campaign.

"I am a man of peace," he said, "but circumstances have made my life one of struggle. I shall leave no stone unturned to attain peace. It is no joy to me to submit thousands, who have a childlike faith in me, to suffering.

"If in the light of the points which I have so frequently enunciated, I see a settlement is possible, I shall do everything possible to terminate the civil disobedience campaign. But the authorities must first appoint an impartial body to investigate recent police excesses against our workers, of which we have the most indisputable proof. Then they must release all political prisoners and restore all confiscated property."

Small, White, Cotton Grower Hit by Drought With Others

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUSSELLVILLE, Ark.—More than half of the small, white farmers of Arkansas who grow cotton have been forced to accept relief. There are many white farmers who raise cotton on small acreages, either as owners, tenants, or farm laborers. In some cotton sections the plantation and the Negro are exceptions. These localities have been affected by the drought like the rest.

Pope County is one of them. It has but few plantations and only 2 per cent of Negroes. The drought played no favorites. Its distressing results are shown in 55 per cent of the rural population here drawing relief food. A little more than 2000 families are being fed.

E. W. Hogan, chairman of the Red Cross organization in this county, estimates this to mean 10,000 people, and expects the total to go to 12,000, or two-thirds of the agricultural inhabitants of Pope County.

Food now being supplied, Mr. Hogan says, is adequate. Two weeks ago he reported to Red Cross headquarters in St. Louis, in answer to its inquiry, that the food ration was insufficient. A larger amount of cash for food per family was allowed, making, as he declares, the present standard satisfactory.

The food schedule calls for $7 a month for a family of one, two or three persons; $8 for a family of four; $10 for a family of five; and $12 for more than five.

In addition $6 a month is given for feeding the cow, if there is one. Endeavor in the past to diversify the county's agriculture emphasized dairying. While the 2000 needy families are certainly not all provided with cows, many are, and these find the cow a big help in enlarging the home resources.

The clothes problem is large and marking time. One school-teacher, for instance, says 17 children in her school are out because of lack of clothes. The children, however, bring more food in their lunches, she added, than they can eat, and much has to be thrown away.

Clothes needs of the school children have been surveyed by the county superintendent of schools. A thick roll of papers telling just what 500 children ought to have given to them rests in Mr. Hogan's desk. When a cash grant of $5000 for clothes, which is expected daily, is formally authorized, the outfitting of the school children listed will be a simple business.

Emergency cases of lack of suf-

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Edison Pushes the Button, and—Pshaw, That Red Cross Quota Seems Easy Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MYERS, Fla.—The call of the Red Cross could not go unheeded in Thomas A. Edison's home town—his winter home for upwards of 40 years. Impossible.

But the local board had about decided that the drive and the quota assigned to the town and county by national headquarters would be simply out of the question in this season of difficult finances. For hadn't Lee County been sending up, in conjunction with neighboring districts, both fruits and vegetables to help feed the drought sufferers? Wouldn't that do? So the vote stood against the campaign.

And then a fine old gentleman whom everybody loves for his humanitarianism no less than for his attainments, came into town with his wife and some guests.

"Where are the oranges I heard were donated by the packing house for the Red Cross fund? I want to get some," said Mr. Edison to a member of the local chapter board.

"But—but—why, Mr. Edison, and your own trees out yonder loaded with oranges? And we've about decided, anyway—"

Mr. Edison waved aside the expostulation as merely casual. "Bring out the crates—yes, right here on the square. We'll get this campaign started right this minute.'

The crates were on display in a few minutes, and Fellow-citizen Edison bought the first one for $25, while Mrs. Edison made a personal plea to the gathering crowd to get into the drive with the best teamwork possible, and do "our part" toward relief for the women and children of the stricken section.

Finally the guests of Edison Place bought another crate at $25 and the party went home, leaving the campaign well under way. Not a doubt but this town will raise its quota now.

And on this same day a letter reached a Tampa morning newspaper, from an official in a hard-hit little Arkansas town, telling the editor that a copy of the paper had been found in an allotment of tomatoes sent to her unit out of a carload donation from South Florida. She was calling down blessings on Florida for the benevolence. Much fruit and truck had reached the needy counties up there within the past few weeks.

"But," she added at the end of a long sad letter, "You should have seen the children, scores of them, going past my house to school this morning, laughing and chattering as they used to do, before this terrible time. And what do you think? Every one of them eating gorgeous big ripe red tomatoes from Ft. Myers, Fla.!"

STEEL HELMETS ACT TO DISSOLVE PRUSSIAN DIET

Organization of Nationalists Calls for Plebiscite on New Elections

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 5—The Nationalist organization known as the Steel Helmets has applied to the Minister of the Interior Affairs of Prussia to hold a people's referendum on the question of dissolution of the Diet and new elections in Prussia.

Elections for the Reichstag showed tremendous growth of the Nationalist movement, they declare, and hold that steps should be taken to permit this development to express itself in the Diet of Prussia which is Germany's most powerful federal state.

The Social Democrats dominate in the Prussian Government at present and have tried to make of Prussia the bulwark of the parliamentary régime in Germany. This régime is fought by the Nationalists, and therefore they are continually attacking the position of the Social Democrats in Prussia.

Composition of the Prussian Diet elected three years ago gives the present Prussian Government a majority which the Opposition, consisting primarily of Communists, German Nationalists and a small group of Fascists, cannot overthrow.

Nationalists are confident that elections at this time would strengthen them in the Diet, as was the case in the Reichstag after last fall's elections.

The growth of strength of the Fascists and Communists in the Reichstag has made it very difficult for the German Parliament to function orderly. The Government had to resort more than once to the use of Article 48, reserved for emergencies, to put necessary legislation into force.

In an important speech today the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, backed by the bourgeois parties of the Center and the Social Democrats, is making a strong appeal to the Reichstag to remember its responsibilities. Measures are to be introduced curtailing the continual propaganda speeches of parties which are holding up legislative work.

Precisely on the day on which the Government is thus making a very serious attempt to overcome the

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French Loans to Rumania and Reich Forecast

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 5—The long-heralded series of French loans to other countries appears likely to commence with granting credits to Rumania and Germany.

Mihail Popovici, Rumanian Minister of Finance, is in Paris negotiating for the second installment of the Rumanian stabilization loan, and reports from Berlin indicate that a French loan to the Reich is considered imminent.

The proposed loan to Rumania is of special interest in view of the conferences on the European wheat situation which are to be held in Paris Feb. 23 and 26 to follow up consideration of this question which recently came up at Geneva during a meeting of the commission on European union arising out of Aristide Briand's proposal.

Rumania is one of the wheat producing countries of eastern Europe which is feeling most keenly the present shortage of markets for grain and which have much to gain from the impending conferences that will try to assure the maximum market in western Europe for the agricultural countries of eastern Europe. The proposed French loan to Rumania would be of great assistance to this Balkan state in its present difficulties.

The second installment of this Rumanian stabilization loan would amount to 1,250,000,000 francs, or about $50,000,000. The first installment, issued in 1929, was for $101,000,000 and made possible the fixing of the value of the Rumanian leu at 6.55 to the franc.

Reports from Berlin with regard to the proposed French loan to the Reich are to the effect that credits are expected to be granted by a consortium headed by the American firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., and the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. Details as to the amount of the loan and terms of issue remain uncertain.

Poland Dismisses Prison Officials

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Feb. 5—After investigation into the alleged ill treatment of prisoners awaiting trial in Polish prisons, the authorities have dismissed every member of the prison department in the city of Luck, where the worst excesses are said to have happened.

At the same time General Skladkowski, speaking in the Senate yesterday, claimed the reports of ill treatment were exaggerated. A special commission investigated the affairs of the criminal departments in Torum and Lodz, as well as Luck, but reports that the charges were unfounded in the first two. However, the fact of the dismissal of prominent officials is taken to mean that excesses have occurred and that there is a disposition to bring about reforms. Investigations did not extend to the treatment of political prisoners at Brest-Litovsk and that incident is considered closed by the Government now that the prisoners have been released.

Research Head Finds Public Is Slow to Accept New Ideas

CHARLES FRANCIS KETTERING

IT MIGHT be said of the president and general manager of the General Motors Research Corporation that "he makes war for his wares."

Outstanding Ideas of Outstanding Americans

Rufus Steele selects Mr. Kettering as the first from among several men prominent in American business whom he found wintering in Miami, Florida, to tell what men of large affairs encounter in business life. He will write of others in succeeding articles, the next of which will appear Feb.7. Mr. Kettering, in this issue, tells why the inventor of a helpful idea generally has to fight to bring about its adoption.

By RUFUS STEELE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — "Life would be smoother and less wearing for the average man if he were more clearly aware of the battle that goes on constantly between his instincts and his intelligence.

"Intelligence stretches forth welcoming arms toward the new and little known, while instinct wraps its legs around the venerable and tried and endeavors not to budge.

"It is because we research engineers understand this conflict that we have the courage to face innumerable obstacles and to go on opening new doors."

This sidelight on the turmoil of every day is offered by Charles Francis Kettering of Dayton, O., president and general manager of the General Motors Research Corporation.

"Frequently one hears of an inventor whose seemingly splendid idea got nowhere," Mr. Kettering continued, "and the explanation usually is that the inventor lacked the understanding or the fortitude to keep up the battle until intelligence triumphed over instinct. The world had to get along without his bright idea because he couldn't score a knockout over human inertia.

"The story of many an invention in common use, if you could get it, would deal chiefly with the persistent and terrific fight of men who simply would not give up until victory came. And when it comes to forcing a change from old to new, we technical men find that the selling trade is often harder to start than the public itself.

"Take the case of the incandescent lamp. The original process of exhausting the air left the glass bulb with a useless pointed tip. Then we learned a better way to exhaust the air and shipped the trade lamps that were tipless. The trade shipped them back. They missed the tip. A lamp without it might not be safe. The useless tip had to be restored and reduced by degrees. It was more than two years being dissolved completely off the lamp.

"The head of a large distributing company declared that gasoline was gasoline and shut his eyes to the advantages of a new gas that would have to sell at a higher price. His customers heard about the new gas and asked for it. The distributor not only would not stock the new product, but made war on it.

"When the war was over his customers were getting all of the new 'gas' they wanted—from other sources. The distributor gave up the fight, but he was a long time in recovering his losses, which amounted to several million dollars.

"Introducing a paint now commonly used on automobiles entailed an amount of hard work that made even the long and difficult laboratory experiments seem insignificant. The president of a great paint company declared we were marching down the wrong road. He said when a new kind of paint was needed his company would invent it.

"He was a good friend of mine and I gave him in writing a prediction of what his stubbornness in rejecting the new idea was likely to cost him and his people. In the end, after we had won our fight without his aid, he was man enough to come to me and admit that a mind closed against the new had cost him all I predicted and more.

"The public can sometimes be brought to assist in persuading the trade to abandon instinct and listen to intelligence. A new article brought before the public arouses curiosity. A certain percentage will buy it. If it makes good the public will raise a shout which the trade, lamenting the public's foolishness, must heed.

"It is easy to talk against a new idea. It has no record of success and it hasn't reached perfection. It is almost certain to seem jazzy and it probably travels under a slang name. But it is alive and the jazz and the slang help it along. As somebody has said, the only dead languages are those that have no slang."

Mexico City-Panama Trip Planned by Motorists

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4 (By U. P.)—Three automobiles arrived here yesterday to start Thursday on a drive to Panama from Mexico City, which never before has been attempted.

A party of six, headed by E. E. East of the Automobile Club of Southern California, will make the trip, planning to stop at each Central American capital en route, and hoping to arrive at Panama April 15

LEGGE OUTLINES NEW DANGERS TO WHEAT HARVEST

Continued Drought, He Says, Would Make Shortage Possible

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, today declared a shortage of wheat was "entirely possible" if the drought continues.

He cited last year's carry-over of only 40 per cent of normal as a contributing factor.

The drought has affected wheat seriously in the middle West, but he said it was too early to predict how far-reaching the results would be.

The chairman said conditions in the main were serious and that in the far West, where the wheat apparently is in the best condition at present, harm was threatened by lack of snowfall in the mountain country.

Mr. Legge said this lack of snowfall and subsurface moisture would seriously affect the irrigation districts dependent upon it, unless surface rainfall should come during the spring. The western area is most likely to suffer.

As an example of conditions in the middle and central West, Mr. Legge cited Indiana. The central parts of the State are in good condition, but the north and south are bad. He also disclosed that wheat purchases by the stabilization corporation were upward of 10 per cent more than ordinarily at this time. This is because the highways have been open throughout the winter and the crop could be moved to market during a season when normally it was impossible to move it.

He said he expected that purchases in the next two or three months, the period in which wheat now being sought, ordinarily reaches the market, would be less.

Fall River Finance Board Is Proposed

"The condition in which the city of Fall River finds itself is most unfortunate, but the credit of Massachusetts and its cities must be maintained," said Gov. Joseph B. Ely today. He added, "The administration proposes that any present or temporary financial impairment is remedied forthwith."

Previous to this statement, Governor Ely discussed Fall River's financial condition with the legislative Committee on Finance, which is considering a bill to create a finance board in that city to rehabilitate its credit. It is understood that a subcommittee is to draft a bill creating a commission appointed by the Governor, which would have entire charge of the finances of Fall River for 10 years. This committee would be empowered to lay out the financial policy of the city, saying just what can be spent and how it can be spent.

The commission also would have power to establish contractural relations between the city of Fall River and purchasers of refunding bonds.

While the bill and its provisions are regarded as drastic the situation is such that the members of the legislative finance committee cannot see how it can be avoided.

Work Order Thins Soup-Line Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 5—When the "work or starve" order went into effect in Oklahoma City Tuesday the "unemployed" army's ranks were thinned by desertion.

Where about 500 men had been reporting for rations at a soup kitchen where no questions were asked the number dwindled to about 80. At the dormitory which has been set up at the State Fair Grounds only about 40 stayed where 200 had been quartered.

Where the soup lines have been run open to all, men must now show a work ticket to receive food. Tickets are given for a few hours of work in cleaning up the city.

COMPROMISE ON RELIEF IS SENT HOOVER

Senate Leaders of Both Parties Reach Agreement in Dispute

HOUSE HEADS ALSO SAID TO INDORSE IT

Is Expected to Revive Original $15,000,000 Fund to Escape Special Session

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—A compromise on the relief issue was reached today by House and Senate conferees and sent to the President for his approval.

The compromise is said to have the approval of both Republican and Democratic leaders in the Senate and to Republican leaders in the House who have stood by the President in his stand on the issue.

The proposition, as put forward by Senate Republican leaders deeply concerned in ending the controversy so as to avoid a special session, would revive the $15,000,000 food relief loan plan originally recommended by the Democrats.

The Senate twice voted this provision, but it was rejected in the House upon the demand of the President. Senate Democratic leaders contend that when drought relief legislation was being formulated, the Administration favored the food loan section, but that for some, so far unexplained, reason reversed itself.

It is now proposed to reword the provision, so as to make it acceptable to the President, and to offer it as a substitute for the $25,000,000 general relief grant that the Democrats are backing. The plan has been submitted to Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority leader and author of the $25,000,000 measure.

Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, assistant Republican floor manager and leader in the movement for a compromise, conferred with the President yesterday morning. Also present was James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, who is also urging an amicable solution.

Neither Senator would discuss what transpired at the breakfast conference, but word came from White House sources later that the President had reiterated to them his determination of adhering to his position on the issue.

Nevertheless, during the day two significant developments occurred. The $15,000,000 food loan proposal was submitted to Democratic leaders and Col. Campbell Hodges, chief military aide to the President, was suddenly ordered to Arkansas to make a personal survey of the situation there. Colonel Hodges left immediately by military plane.

To aid Colonel Hodges in this survey the President detailed Capt. Lewis A. Pick of the Engineer Corps, stationed in Texas, who was an aide to Mr. Hoover when he directed the relief work following the Mississippi flood in 1927. Maj. Oliver S. Wood, infantry, assigned to the military bureau, and a native of Arkansas, accompanied Colonel Hodges on his flight and also will assist in the survey.

Secrecy surrounded this movement of the President's. The White House explained information had been withheld because of the President's wish that his representatives arrive at Little Rock, Ark., before any publicity was given to their coming.

The President has been kept posted daily as to the situation in Arkansas as well as other drought-affected areas, principally through the agencies of the American Red Cross and the Department of Agriculture. These recently have shown a serious situation existed in Arkansas, but that the problem was being met by the Red Cross and the local authorities.

But as these reports of distress increased with each day during the past few days the President determined to institute a survey of his own, the results of which would make it possible for him to determine definitely the true situation as to the extent of the suffering and the immediate need for food and clothes and other help. The President will be kept advised daily by Colonel Hodges.

Whether the Administration or the Democrats will accept the proposed compromise basis is wholly problematical. Any number of possibilities may intervene to upset the harmony negotiations.

The President in his press statement Feb. 2 opened the way for acceptance of the proposition. He stated that if it should be found that government aid was necessary he stood ready to lend every government resource. Also, by putting food funds on a loan basis his insistence for a maximum degree of self-help would be approached.

On the strength of reports from Colonel Hodges the President, interested profoundly in relieving distress, is in a position to accept the food loan grant. He could ask the House to give way, as previously he urged it to resist the Senate. Much would depend on how some of the Republican House leaders would act. It is not believed, however, that they would oppose the President's wishes should he favor a compromise.

Col. Hodges in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 5 (AP)—Col. Campbell Hodges, military aide to the President, and Maj. O. S. Wood of the Militia Bureau at Washington arrived here yesterday by plane and immediately went into conference with Red Cross officials regarding an inspection of Arkansas drought areas.

WAGE EARNERS IN CHICAGO SET FUND EXAMPLE

Employees Give Freely in Drive to Relieve Unemployed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 5—Wage earners of Chicago have set an example of generosity in subscribing to the $5,000,000 unemployment relief fund being raised here by Governor Emmerson's commission, according to Ben F. McCutcheon, one of the Chicago business men who is donating full-time service to the drive.

Some 135,000 men and women of moderate salaries participated in what he described as the first large-scale organized effort of employees for relief work here.

If men of wealth, as a group, would respond as wholeheartedly as their employees, Mr. McCutcheon declared, the fund would have been oversubscribed weeks ago. The commission has hit a snag, however, in its efforts to persuade persons of large incomes to contribute proportionately. While some have given generously and are now increasing their original gifts, many have been noticeably absent from the lists.

Mr. McCutcheon, who was publicity director of two Liberty Loan drives in this federal district, and has long experience in publicity work, said he could not explain this apathy. Either the persons who could best afford to give are too far removed from the problems of the unemployed to appreciate their straits or they do not realize that giving brings enrichment to the giver, he said.

They do not seem aware, he added, that people who are being helped are not merely "the poor who are always with us," but many individuals who never before asked for assistance from anyone.

In contrast to the difficulties experienced in raising the emergency fund, Mr. McCutcheon noted the liberal offers of time and service which have come to the commission. A number of prominent business men simply moved into the office three months ago and have put in full-time and overtime work since, without any pay. While some other cities employed salaried men to head the campaign, Chicago was able to get the services of expert persons free.

While the commission is doing its best, demands for assistance increase with about 700 new families applying daily as they exhaust their neighborhood credit, according to this director.

The county board is backing a bill in the State Legislature which would permit it to issue bonds up to $2,000,000 for meeting the unusual demands put upon it this winter.

Nonprofit Groups Asked to Hurry Construction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Presidents of colleges, principals of secondary schools, ministers of churches and superintendents of hospitals were called upon last night by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, to hurry construction work under their supervision.

Colonel Woods opened a series of radio addresses in which leaders in non-profit institutions will participate. "The particular merit of building programs by our non-profit groups at the present time," he declared, "is that they are not confined to any one area. Colleges, hospitals, secondary schools, mental institutions and churches are found everywhere in our country and those in charge of these institutions can bring about a most desirable spreading of employment by undertaking construction work now."

GASOLINE TAX SPLIT ADVOCATED

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, through his representative, Thomas H. Bilodeau, presented arguments for a split in the gasoline tax permitting municipalities to share in the proceeds, before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means yesterday.

Declaring that the time had come to ease the tax burden carried by real estate owners, Mr. Bilodeau said that approximately $20,000,000 in gasoline taxes, automobile fines, etc., would be raised this year in Massachusetts and that half that amount should be spent in cities and towns for highway construction and repair. The Motor Club of Massachusetts, the Boston Automobile Club and the Automobile Legal Association representatives opposed splitting the tax.

RHODE ISLAND LEGION WINS FRENCH AWARD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5 (AP)—Rhode Island Department of the American Legion has won the trophy offered last October by Gen. Henri J. E. Gourard to the department first to exceed its 1931 membership quota, it was announced here yesterday.

Rhode Island's quota was 3101. The present membership is 3150. The trophy was offered at the Legion convention in Boston, on behalf of the French Government.

CHAMBER NEUTRAL ON RAILROAD ISSUE

The attitude of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the railroad consolidation proposal is one of neutrality. Directors of the chamber, in executive session late yesterday, discussed the New England railroad situation but decided to take no action for some time to come. The right was extended to Gerrit Fort, chairman of the maritime association of the chamber, however, to submit the views of the association to the New England Governors committee.

The maritime association will thus act independently and only as a unit of the chamber in submitting to the Governor's committee the resolutions adopted by majority vote of the governing board at its meeting a few days ago, which are understood to indorse a trunk line merger plan involving admission to New England of the Van Sweringen system. Prior to introduction of the Rhode Island plan, the maritime association submitted to this committee its approval of any consolidation plan that would bring three or more competing trunk lines into New England.

More Ship Workers Employed in 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Shipbuilding showed a marked increase in the number of men employed in American yards in 1930 over 1929, according to the annual report of H. B. Walker, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, submitted at the annual meeting of the association on Feb. 3, and was the only major industry to register such an increase in employment.

The shipping industry can look for better conditions in the current year, he said, not only in respect to traffic, but shipbuilding as well. Outstanding among the present needs of the industry is federal legislation which will provide financial aid for the construction of cargo ships to supplement the larger and faster passenger vessels, his report indicated.

The United States maintained its place in shipbuilding among nations of the world last year, he said, ranking second among maritime countries.

Mr. Walker was reëlected president of the association, with Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Line, as chairman and Ira A. Campbell remaining as general counsel.

Four-Cent Gas Tax Project Protested

For the purpose of relieving the burden on real estate in the coming year, a bill considered by the legislative Committee on Taxation proposes to enact a gasoline tax law advancing the present tax of 2 cents to 4 cents.

R. Ammi Cutter, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange, today argued for this bill, which was filed by the exchange. Mr. Cutter said the additional revenue thus secured could be distributed to cities and towns on the same basis as is the income tax.

Robert T. Bushnell, speaking for the Boston Automobile Club, declared the bill "unjust, discriminatory and unnecessary." Mr. Bushnell said that the cry "high taxes on real estate" can be more than matched with a similar cry of high levies against autoists. He said that statistics would show that autoists were paying proportionately as high taxes as real estate owners.

His chief argument was that the bill does not state how the additional revenue would be expended by the towns and cities.

JAMAICANS GREET BRITISH PRINCES

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 4 (AP)—Greeted by an ovation from 50,000 persons who crowded the docks, the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, stopped over here yesterday on their voyage to South America.

The steamer Oropesa, which brought them from Santander and Bermuda, will take them to Cristobal, Canal Zone, whence an airplane will carry them across the Isthmus to Panama City for the first of their official visits outside the British colonies.

The Prince of Wales in a short speech assured Jamaicans that brighter days were ahead and asked them to face the future with courage.

The royal visitors found time for inaugurating the new golf course at Constant Spring, where the Prince of Wales practiced for a while.

Last night the Princes were guests at a reception given by Governor Sir R. E. Stubbs and Lady Stubbs at Government House.

MAYOR CURLEY OFF FOR TRIP

Mayor Curley, accompanied by Miss Mary Curley, Thomas J. A. Johnson, Boston Port Director, and Edmund L. Dolan, Boston City Treasurer, left yesterday for Florida. The Mayor will spend a month vacationing in Florida, Cuba and possibly Nassau. En route he will discuss budget matters with Charles J. Fox, Budget Commissioner.

NATIONAL BELLAS HESS

Report of National Bellas Hess Company, Incorporated, and subsidiaries (mail-order business of retailing wearing apparel) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows consolidated net loss of $4,109,238 after depreciation and interest, comparing with net loss of $314,114 in 1929. Combined capital surplus and earned surplus at the close of 1930 totaled $3,640,127, compared with $8,158,305 at the close of the previous year.

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"Its remarkable growth in recent years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

SMOKY MOUNTAIN PARK PROJECT MEETS REVERSE

Lumber Firm Charges Delay by Commission and Plans to Resume Cutting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The proposal to establish a national park in the Smoky Mountains has been unexpectedly abandoned through action taken by the Champion Fibre Company, owner of the site, which described the undertaking as a "hopeless proposition," and served notice that it would resume lumbering operations in the proposed park area.

A letter from Reuben B. Robertson, president of the company, to Col. David C. Chapman of Knoxville, chairman of the Tennessee Great Smoky Mountains National Park Commission, sets forth the company's position.

The decision of the owners to abandon all possibility of allocating their land as a part of the contemplated park site is based on the verdict of a jury of view sitting in Sevierville, Tenn., recently, which placed a valuation of $3,326,000 on the 30,000 acres of spruce timber land owned by the fiber company in the heart of the Tennessee park area. The park commission contended the valuation was not in excess of $650,000, and announced its intention of appealing the jury's verdict.

In his letter, Mr. Robertson asserts his company suspended operations in the park area three years ago "for the purpose of preserving the property for the benefit of the park. We did this under the impression that you were going to treat fairly and expeditiously with us."

Opposition placed upon the valuation of the park site by the jury was construed by Mr. Robertson to indicate that the park body intends to "delay this matter as much as possible, and to harass us and put us to as much expense as possible."

Because of the controversial nature to which the negotiations have developed, he declared, his company intends to resume operations "without regard to the wishes of your commission, and are going to proceed, as soon as may be practicable, to utilize it for the purposes for which the lands were acquired."

As a result, even those in close touch with the situation hold out little hope for establishment of the park.

MANY COLLEGES RECEIVE BEQUESTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5—Educational, religious and charitable institutions share in the estate of Mrs. Esther R. Holmes of Monson to an extent of about $160,000, it was revealed when her will was probated.

Among the institutions benefiting are: Northfield schools, $6000; Smith College, $6000; Mt. Holyoke College, $6000; Pomona College, $6000; Hartford Theological Seminary, $6000; Springfield International Y. M. C. A. College, $6000; American International College, $5000; Springfield Y. M. C. A. $6000; Springfield Y. W. C. A. $5000; Home for Friendless, New York, $2000.

JURY IN GARRETT CASE DISAGREES

The jury hearing the Oliver B. Garrett case in Boston failed to come to an agreement after 26 hours of deliberation, and was dismissed by Judge Keating without comment. District Attorney William J. Foley announced immediately following the jury's dismissal that "Garrett will positively be tried again," on the charge of extortion.

Counsel for the defendant said that steps would be taken to have Garrett admitted to bail. It was reported that the nearest the jury could come to an agreement was 9 to 3 for conviction.

BUSINESS LETTERS CONFERENCE OPENS

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, welcomed 150 New England executives to the annual Better Business Letters Conference, conducted yesterday by Beta Gamma Sigma, Boston University scholarship fraternity.

Commenting on the value of the conference, Dr. Marsh declared that letter writing is an art. "If it is an art," he added, "it has technique, it is capable of improvement. A written word is the symbol of the spoken word, and hence is the symbol of a thought."

CHICAGO FINANCING

City of Chicago has asked for bids on $27,335,000 4 per cent bonds to be awarded Feb. 11. The Chicago Board of Education will offer $2,360,000 bonds due Feb. 1, 1933 to 1935, and $12,500,000 revolving fund bonds due Jan. 1, 1933 to 1937. The city may issue shortly $37,750,000 tax warrants and $3,000,000 water bonds.

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Automobile Industry Shows Revival Signs

REPORTS from the automobile industry indicate a revival of activity. One manufacturer of a medium-priced car announces that sales this year are running about 15 per cent ahead of last year and are exceeding predictions made earlier in 1931. A further increase in demand is expected before the spring selling season begins.

Chicago district steel activity also has shown gains, reports from that center states. Bookings have expanded, and releases are being made more freely. Prices are reported as a shade firmer.

Record of Work Sought by Council

Recommendations for obtaining an intelligent grasp of the unemployment situation as a background for remedial measures, are contained in a statement issued by the New England Council urging employers to make accurate records of the changes in hours of work and earnings of employees in consequence of present conditions.

"Modern industry," the statement reads, "has applied the methods of research to many difficult problems and we have seen them yield up their secrets. Let us lay the factual foundation for research into the great problem of mitigating the effects of unemployment. Perhaps it will yield up its mysteries."

In adopting recommendations the committee says it had before it the records kept by one New England industry, which, with total operations much reduced, has not only kept its working force intact, but has also been able to allot work in proportion to the needs of workers having the most dependents or other necessities.

Hens Cackle Louder as Egg Prices Drop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 5—Hens may cackle as loudly and roosters may strut as majestically in the chicken runs of New Hampshire, but such gestures are hollow mockery unless poultry farmers make quick adjustments to offset the falling price of eggs.

This was brought out by records, made public yesterday by the University of New Hampshire agriculture experiment station, showing that with egg prices down 31 per cent and feed prices only 20 per cent lower than last year, 21 New Hampshire farmers face the prospect of a $450 reduction in labor income in 1931.

If no improvement occurs poultry farmers will receive a labor income 66 per cent below that of last year, F. D. Reed, research assistant in agricultural economics, points out. He advises farmers to make a careful check on the rations for laying birds to equalize the difference between price and provender as much as possible.

PULLET SLACKERS RECEIVE WARNING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 5—Slackers in the ranks of the pullet brigade should be court-martialed, according to A. W. Lehman, extension specialist in poultry at the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

In a bulletin issued today by the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service of the college, Mr. Lehman advises poultry farmers that two types of pullets should be culled during February. These are the small, undeveloped fowl and the large, buxom fowl. By so doing, the expert declares, the morale of the layers is better maintained.

COLUMBIA REJECTS PILLSBURY BEQUEST

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Columbia University yesterday followed Harvard and Princeton in refusing to accept a gift of $25,000 contained in the will of Albert E. Pillsbury, of Newton, Mass., to endow a chair in anti-feminism.

The Columbia trustees, at the recommendation of President Nicholas Murray Butler, adopted a resolution setting forth that they deem it "inexpedient to accept the legacy."

A Perfect Month

Here's our old friend February again, perfectly divided into four perfect weeks! A good omen!—provided each week finds you making your regular deposit in your "Ambition Fund" at this conservative old bank. What? You have no "Ambition Fund"? Then come on in—*the saving's fine.* Bank by mail if you prefer.

LISTEN IN! Hear Sam Loyd, America's Puzzle King, Every Wednesday Evening, 7:15—WABC

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
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FREIGHT RATES PARITY IS URGED IN NEW ENGLAND

George H. Parker at Port Differential Hearing Says Readjustment Needed

That New England freight rates should be generally readjusted to correct the situation by which freight can be hauled from many New England points to New York, at less than for the shorter distance to Boston, was admitted by George H. Parker, railroad rate expert, at the hearings on the port differential case at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, before Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner Earl M. Steer.

Such a readjustment, said Mr. Parker, would tend to shift much of the flow of New England exports to the port of Boston that now goes via the "uneconomic" route to New York. Asked if an increase in export rates from New England points to New York would aid the industries of the northeast corner of the United States, Mr. Parker replied that he thought it would.

Mr. Parker pointed out that a revival in foreign commerce at the Port of Boston would so build up this port that business in the entire district would be stimulated in which the various industries in all New England would share.

Cost of Lighterage

"Cost of lighterage in New York Harbor looms up in my study in such large figures as to be one of the most unsound economic situations in the United States today," Mr. Parker said during cross-examination.

While on the subject of rates, Thomas P. Healey, counsel for 54 defendant railroads, brought up the relations between rates on railroads and on trucks. Both Boston and New York were admitted to be within reach of motortruck for a considerable portion of their export freight. Replying to questions, Mr. Parker said that any upward revision of rail rates might easily divert additional freight to the trucks.

Through export rates from western points to New Jersey should be on a par with those to Boston, Mr. Parker admitted in reply to questions. Asked if this should be so without regarding distance, Mr. Parker said, "I would not ignore distances; I would weigh them."

"The greater distance to Boston is offset by other circumstances," he said, "such as the volume of traffic moving through New York Harbor, which, in my opinion, is uneconomic."

Meantime Boston Harbor is almost empty of traffic, said Mr. Parker, a circumstance which the carrier might consider in weighing additional rail hauls so to bring Boston rates to a par with those to Jersey City. The general welfare of carriers in one section as compared with another section is also a factor to consider, said Mr. Parker. Indeed, Boston rates might be put on an equal basis with those to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Newport News as far as the rail heads are concerned, he said.

Mr. Parker Cross-Examined

Mr. Parker, who submitted exhaustive testimony for the complainants for three days, was under cross-examination of New York interests yesterday afternoon and today. Efforts were persistently made to break down his testimony and arguments between counsel called for frequent rapping for order by Examiner Steer. Wilbur LaRoe Jr., counsel for the New York Port Authority, and formerly counsel for Boston in similar cases seeking to gain differentials in favor of Boston, intimated that he would subpœna in all some 20-odd witnesses from this part of New England to the hearings at New York, April 6, when New York's arguments and defense will be heard.

The annual report of Henry P. Smith, president of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, which was submitted to the members Tuesday, at their annual meeting, was brought into the port case with particular reference to the section wherein the falling off in grain shipments via Boston was explained partially by the entrance of the Government into the grain business. No mention was made in the report of the unfavorable rail differentials that militate against grain exports from Boston. Mr. LaRoe attempted to cross-examine Mr. Parker as to the significance of such a report.

Johnson B. Campbell, counsel for the Boston Port Authority and the city of Boston in their complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission, against the practice of railroads absorbing lighterage charges at New York on through export and import freight to and from the middle West, intimated that the evidence of the complainants would not be complete until Feb. 10 or 11. Hearings have been under way at the Boston Chamber of Commerce all this week.

Scholarship Fund Committee to Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 5—The $135,000 annual appropriation of Smith College for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes benefiting more than 125 students, will be the subject of reports and revision at a meeting of the alumnæ chairmen of such funds at the three-day alumnæ conference at Smith College beginning Feb. 25. Miss Annetta Clark, administrator of the appropriations, will discuss proposed additions and changes with the scholarship committees of Smith College Clubs of the country.

In addition to the appropriation for general aid, the college offers several scholarships to students from foreign countries covering all fees. The sum of $95,000 is distributed in tuition scholarships of $400-$200 among the students of the four classes on the basis of financial need and scholastic aptitude. Free tuition is also granted to students who have been for three years residents of Northampton or Hatfield, the birthplace of Sophia Smith, founder of the institution. This expenditure amounted to nearly $20,000 during the last year.

The endowment, which has been insufficient in the past, recently has grown steadily, due to the activities of Smith College clubs throughout the country. Of 66 clubs, 26 have active scholarships. The New York City Club has just completed an endowment of $8000 for one scholarship and is working to raise funds for a second.

Nine other clubs also are working to raise endowments in Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Evanston, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Fitchburg and Lynn, Mass.; New Haven, Conn., and Pittsburgh, Pa. The clubs of the State of Rhode Island have combined activities to make their contribution. More than 150 councilors from all parts of the country will attend.

American Named on Liberia Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Designation of Samuel Reber Jr., chargé d'affaires at Monrovia, Liberia, as American member of the League of Nations committee which will recommend social and administrative reforms for Liberia was announced last night by the State Department.

Mr. Reber, who will sail from his Liberian post Saturday to go to Geneva for the committee's sessions, was appointed after the State Department had accepted an invitation by the League to participate in an international conference on Liberia.

International coöperation was decided upon by the League after Liberia failed to move toward abolishing slavery and correcting enforced labor evils in face of numerous formal demands by the United States.

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To Tourists and Friends—

This bank offers you a complete, efficient and understanding banking service.

COLORADO AT MARENGO

Young Proposal to Pay Bonus Only to Needy Well Received

Offers Compromise to Those Who Insist Federal Treasury Cannot Stand Payment of $3,500,000,000 at This Time

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—A rift appeared for the first time in the threatening soldier bonus clouds when Owen D. Young stepped forward yesterday to propose a compromise between those who demand immediate cash payment of veterans' service certificates and those who insist the country cannot at this time afford to finance a $3,500,000,000 payment proposition.

Mr. Young proposes that the Government shall immediately advance a substantial portion of the face value of certificates of veterans actually in need. He believes that only about one-fourth are actually in need and certainly not more than one-third. He would, therefore, limit the total to be spent for this purpose to $500,000,000.

Veterans applying for such advances would be required to secure the indorsement of their local banker, official of the veterans bureau or some other competent individual. The plan accepts the principal argument on both sides of the question. It admits that thousands of veterans are in need of relief and also that a return to normal business conditions would be seriously impaired by attempting to find $3,500,000,000 with which to pay off all veteran certificates.

Mr. Young's proposition was made before the House Ways and Means Committee, which has for weeks been listening to irreconcilable opinions from both sides. Various members of the committee thanked him for the new approach to the subject he had presented. "You are the first banker we have yet heard who has been able to see the human side to the question," Frank Crowther (R), Representative from New York, declared.

Mr. Young proceeded along the following line of argument. Accepting the distressed situation of many war veterans, along with other sections of our population, and the obligation eventually to pay those veterans $3,500,000,000, he said, "the only question before us now is whether we shall anticipate the payment by making it now to relieve their needs." He does not believe we can do this "without such serious risks to our economic situation as to make it unwarrantable" for several reasons.

First, he has grave doubts as to whether such a large issue of bonds could be sold; second, he thinks the interest rate would have to be so high it would cause substantial depreciation in security accounts at a time when the whole financial situation is extremely sensitive.

Third, he agrees with other witnesses before the committee that if a $3,500,000,000 bonus issue were put on the market it would absorb all our savings now available for investment and much more.

In view of the impossibility, therefore, of paying all service certificates in cash immediately he seeks to determine what exactly can be done.

"All of the veterans are not in distress," he said. "Some of them have ample resources. Many of them have ample earnings. Many more have earnings adequate to meet the strain. Certainly, these need no anticipated payments, although everyone in these days would be glad to have ready cash."

Estimating that at the most "one-third of the total number of veterans need cash now to relieve actual distress," he suggests that "the Government might advance to those who are in need a substantial percentage of the face value of their certificates over and above any loans which may have been made on the certificates under the authorization of existing law."

To the objection that veterans ought not to be divided into two classes, those in need and those not in need, he said: "I wish it might be avoided, but as a practical matter, if we cannot pay all, I propose that we relieve those in distress."

He closed by recommending that whatever action is taken be done at once in order both to get money to the veterans promptly and also "to relieve the apprehension of uncertainty which now exists in the security market."

FREE GROUND COURSE AT NEWARK AIRPORT

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31 (AP)—A free school for aviation enthusiasts has been opened at the Newark airport with a class of 60 persons.

Lieut. L. V. Rawlins is conducting a course in aviation ground work to promote public interest in flying. Many who applied for admission had to be turned away for lack of seating arrangements.

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Golden Rule Products are the very finest that can be purchased. Choice, pure foods of highest quality. Toiletries of exquisite daintiness.

From all over the world these products are gathered, and sold direct to you.

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For safety and for whiter washes—Rinso!

THE makers of 40 famous washers have several good reasons for saying, "Use Rinso!"

Rinso washes clothes *whiter.* It does the work *faster.* And it's safe for the finest linens.

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. It's all that's needed—no bar soaps, chips or powders.

For tub washing, too, Rinso is marvelous. *Soaks out* dirt—saves scrubbing. That saves the clothes! Get the BIG package. You'll like Rinso's creamy suds for dishes and all cleaning.

TUNE IN on Rinso Talkies, "What Happened to Jane". Tues. & Thurs. 5:30 p. m., E. S. T. WEAF and associated stations.

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The granulated soap for tub, washer and dishpan

That's news!

If you ask a porter for an extra blanket and he brings it to you—there's no front page news in that. But if he brings you an extra blanket before you realize you need it and smiles as though you were doing him a favor to take it—*that's news!* Service is the backbone of Jersey Central popularity—service flavored with an unfailing, spontaneous courtesy.

The Blue Comet—the de luxe train to Atlantic City. Observation car. Seats reserved in advance without extra charge. $8.40 round trip. Leaves N. Y., Liberty St., 11:00 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. daily, 15 minutes earlier from N. Y., W. 23rd Street.

The Queen of the Valley—fine, fast through train daily to Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading and Harrisburg. Leaves N. Y., Liberty Street, 5:00 p. m., 15 minutes earlier from N. Y., W. 23rd St.

Philadelphia Fliers—on the hour from N. Y., Liberty St., 7:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m., also 8 p. m., 10:00 p. m. and 12:30 a. m. (sleeper). All trains 15 minutes earlier from N. Y., W. 23rd St., except sleeper.

The Bullet—is green and gold and the fastest train between New York and Wilkes-Barre. Leaves daily from N. Y., Liberty St., 6:00 p. m., stopping at Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkes-Barre, 15 minutes earlier from N. Y., W. 23rd St.

The Williamsporter—through sleeper to Shamokin, Sunbury, Williamsport. Leaves daily, N. Y., Liberty Street, 11:50 p. m. Shortest route. Lowest fare.

The New Jersey Central also operates fast, frequent train service to Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Lakewood and other North Jersey Coast Resorts. Trains leave N. Y., Liberty Street and N. Y., W. 23rd St.

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Courteous Service • Good Food • Dependable Transportation

DRY GOODS MEN HEAR HOW TRADE MAY BE BOOSTED

Intelligent Management With 'Sleeves Rolled Up' Will Win, Group Assured

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Merchants who are willing to roll up their sleeves and put more intelligent effort into their business, can maintain profits, despite falling price levels, it was brought out at sessions of the National Retail Dry Goods Association here yesterday.

Increased attention of management to every detail of business and constructive proposals to sales persons, together with increased advertising, particularly in newspapers, were among the most important remedies for the situation which were put forward.

One of the most pertinent suggestions came from Paul E. Murphy of Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, when he described how his store increased sales by 85 per cent during the last few months of 1930.

"Last September," he told merchandise executives gathered from all parts of the United States for the meeting, "practically any line of merchandise could be bought for less than it had cost in years. We had ample proof in Brooklyn at that time that people had money to spend. Savings bank deposits stood at unprecedented levels. We knew that Brooklyn buys carefully, with a keen eye for getting 100 cents value for every dollar that it spends. We had the values in every department, and Brooklyn had the money; only the bogey of depression stood between us.

"So we decided to take a reasonable chance and bring our story to Brooklyn in a store-wide sale. We tried to estimate carefully our potential sales. We planned an advertising expenditure adequate to win this increased volume. If volume did not materialize, we stood ready to curtail sharply.

"But volume did materialize. We increased our advertising still more. As a result, we showed an 85 per cent increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year."

Lew Hahn, of the Hahn Department Stores, Inc., of New York, emphasized the importance of management getting out of the executive office and down into the departments to acquaint itself with every detail of the work.

"In the average department store in this country, the general management is simply putting its hands on the wheel, flattering itself that it is driving the car, and it isn't driving at all," Mr. Hahn declared. "Real management has a very definite obligation, and that is not to sit up in an office on the seventh floor and think out laudable, delightful, beautiful, high-sounding policies. It seems to me that management, to justify itself, must make a contribution to every single job in the organization.

"I think perhaps I can sum up what I want to say by declaring that the thing to do now is to get rid of the stuffed shirt and get into a pair of real honest-to-goodness working shirt sleeves."

ARMS PACT IS DEFINITE PEACE MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

Croats. Greece partially fulfilled its ambition. Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania attained independence.

But in the formation of new nations, purely ethnic considerations were not enough. Economic unity had to be taken into account. Strategic needs could not be disregarded. Even had the new map of Europe been drawn with far more foresight, it would have been impossible to avoid some measure of injustice; the injustice had to be on one side or the other.

Thus there are minorities in almost every country. It would have been well had these minorities settled down and accepted their fate. But they do not always show a disposition to accommodate themselves to the life of the country to which they have been allotted, and their restlessness is encouraged by the parent nations, which hope to recover them. Their attitude provokes retaliation, and it is probably true that the countries in which they find themselves, moved by resentment and in some cases by fear, do not always treat them wisely.

The consciousness of nationality, thus stimulated, can hardly be expected to diminish sufficiently in a few years to permit a general disarmament. It is not acknowledged that the shake-up is final. Therefore it is natural that the nations should remain on the qui vive and refuse to surrender their arms.

Need for Arms Reduction

The problem of disarmament is not easy to solve. Yet it is something that exists even as a problem. There have, of course, been earlier attempts at disarmament; but never before has the necessity of a substantial reduction been so acutely felt. It was plainly seen in 1919 that the peace of Europe depended on such a reduction. It was stated in the treaties that one of the main tasks of the League would be to prepare such a reduction. The piling up of arms was one of the causes of war; and the years before 1914 were described as a period of armed peace.

It is already much that there should be a real desire to find some method of relieving Europe of a dangerous burden. The recognition of the fact that armies and navies are not purely the concern of individual nations; that in this matter full sovereignty is not ultimately possible; that the old national autonomy which permitted unlimited armaments must go; that some scheme must be devised by which there will be a simultaneous reduction by universal agreement—the recognition of these things is a proof of an unprecedented advance.

But how to translate this ideology into practice while there is still an exacerbation of nationalisms is a question which is not yet answered. There have been many checks during the past 10 years, but these checks have not been accepted as final. It has been resolved to continue the search for a solution until a solution is found.

The preparatory commission of disarmament has completed its task and a conference is now to be called. It is facile to say that there has been procrastination; it is facile to criticize the timid suggestions that have yet to be accepted and acted upon. Nevertheless the skeptics have been routed by what is, after all, the most notable international performance of 1930.

The League of Nations had to take into account all the national sentiments against leaving peoples unprotected against an invader. "Give us security first and we will disarm," was the thesis of many nations. And their conception of security was either the formation of an international army which would defend them, or, better still, specific pledges on the part of their neighbors of assistance in case of need. In other words, there was to be no disarmament, but only a displacement of armaments. If A consented to reduce its army, it would be because it could count on an equivalent number of men and munitions from B.

Since an international army is, for the time being, out of the question, and since each nation feels that it has quite enough to do to provide for its own needs without providing for the needs of others, this form of security was, in the nature of the case, ruled out. It requires some moral courage in these circumstances for the powers to proceed to draw up even the framework of a disarmament scheme. Certainly there is more moral security than before. The existence of the League, of the Locarno pacts, of the Kellogg pact, and of facilities for arbitration, necessarily marshals public opinion on the side of a peaceful nation.

It is to be regretted that there has been no real agreement on trained reserves. The question has been virtually brushed aside, and yet it is important. It brings up the whole matter of conscription. Various European nations compel the whole of their man power to pass through a period of military training. Others adopt the system of long-service voluntary enlistments. Between these two types of armies there is no common measure.

Arms Controversy

There are experts who hold that a long-service voluntary army must be more efficient than a conscript army, and would serve as the nucleus of a much greater army that could be quickly enrolled and trained. But the nations with conscript armies are disinclined to abandon them, because by tradition they believe that every citizen should be prepared to take his share in the defense of his country.

Germany is one of the countries upon which has been imposed a limited long-service voluntary army. The countries, such as France, which have conscript armies declare somewhat contradictorily that they will not abandon thir own methods, but that the German method offers a menace. They compelled Germany to form a professional army, and then complained that a professional army is dangerous.

Germany, with an equal lack of logic, argues at home that it possesses the most efficient kind of army, and argues abroad that it is in a position of military inferiority. It asserts that if its neighbors do not really disarm, it will consider itself relieved from the disability placed upon it by the treaty and will freely arm once more.

The dilemma is one which should produce action. Either there must be disarmament by general consent, or there will be a race in armaments such as led to the war.

The great virtue of the document drawn up by the commission is that it exists. Its contents may not be satisfactory; but disarmament is no longer a vague expression, a word tossed into the air. It has become a definite plan. It exists black upon white, with commas and full stops. But indeed it has more than the mere merit of existing; it is, on the whole, better than was hoped. Budgetary limitation of material has been adopted. An organization of control has been accepted. The exchange of information, which may be the preliminary to a consultative pact, has been admitted.

In short, though frontiers are still being fortified, and European nations wrangle over naval parity, and more money is being spent on the maintenance of national forces than in 1913, yet not only the notion, but the practical plan of disarmament, has come into being, and public opinion will press for its realization. The plan will doubtless be modified; it will undoubtedly be the subject of arduous discussion; but at last a forward step has been taken, and European countries, like non-European countries, show that they are no longer content to mark time.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Clair W. Goodman, Buffalo, N. Y.
Jessie C. Starkweather, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea Brehmer, New York City.
Mrs. Annie R. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur Alan Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.
George D. Zirker, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Edith W. Dorr, Chicago, Ill.
Louise E. Dorr, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Miriam B. Clark, Northampton, Mass.
Miss Vivian Flamhaft, Wellesley, Mass.

MARION STEAM SHOVEL

Marion Steam Shovel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net loss of $885,291 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with net profit in 1929 of $534,185, equal, after dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock, to $3.17 a share on 100,000 common shares.

A Gateway All the World Would Like to Enter

BEAUTY SPOT NEAR HELENA, MONTANA

'Gates of the Mountains' Pour Missouri River on to Prairies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Helena, Mont.

ONE of the outstanding historic and scenic features of the State of Montana is the natural wonder called "Gates of the Mountains," near Helena.

The Gates of the Mountains were discovered by the Lewis and Clarke Expedition in 1805, and named by its members. They consist of a great gorge through which the Missouri River, formed by the confluence of three smaller rivers at Three Forks, 70 miles to the south, empties out onto the Great Prairie and finally into the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

The gorge of the river at this point is considered by many the most spectacular of the natural gateways into the Rocky Mountains. It is the only large water grade pass completely through the main crest of the Rockies.

Here long ago huge lakes were dammed up. One of them spilled over a pass in the Big Belt Mountains, which were then a part of the great Continental Divide, and the Missouri River, which previously had had its rise east of the Big Belts, began to drain a territory really belonging to the Pacific Slope.

The Continental Divide was thus moved westward in this region. It can be plainly seen by the tourist on the road to Helena, the state capital, which nestles at its foot.

Scenic beauty is generally viewed from a higher level. In the case of the Gates of the Mountains, one is carried along in a boat at the bottom of the great gorge and looks up at the towering peaks, overhanging cliffs and beautiful vistas as they appear.

The cliffs rise abruptly 2100 feet or more from the edge of the lake formed by a power dam across the Missouri River at this point. The limestone formation, whitish in color, is the so-called "Madison Limestone," which oil geologists know as generally underlying oil deposits. In some places this limestone, pitted with hundreds of caves, arches and odd formations, rises to 4500 feet above the level of the water.

The Gates of the Mountains were first passed by the Lewis and Clarke Expedition in boats. The trip was described by Captain Merriwether Lewis in his original journal of the expedition, under date of July 19, 1805. At that time the river flowed in a channel 150 yards wide, and there was, of course, no dam or lake. The shores, however, were inaccessible for some miles, owing to the sheerness of the cliffs, but the party finally found a place large enough to make camp.

Aliens Rounded Up at Seamen's Abode

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—An alien round-up, described as being merely in accord with the "consistent administration of the immigration laws," was made by a score of federal agents and detectives of the new alien bureau of the New York City police department on the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, yesterday, when 102 of the 5000 inmates were weeded out as "undesirables," and taken to Ellis Island to await hearings and probable deportation.

The visit to the institute, which is a general rendezvous for seamen, followed several weeks of preliminary investigation under the direction of John Kaba of Washington, immigration inspector, it was learned. Mr. Kaba would not discuss the raid, but called it "merely routine" and not the result of special orders from Washington.

The action is in line, however, with the move lately instituted by William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, to rid the United States of aliens who entered the country illegally. Such deportation, it is held, would mean decrease in crime and relieve charitable groups of a great burden, as well as lessen to some extent the unemployment problem.

MANITOBA 'MUSHER' WINS DOG DERBY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Feb. 4—The three-day dog derby, the chief feature of the capital's annual winter carnival, ended yesterday with the honors going to Manitoba, Emile St. Godard, from The Pas, being first; Shorty Russick, of Flin Flon, second, and Earl Brydges, of Cranberry Portage, third.

Mrs. E. P. Ricker, of Poland Springs, Me., the only woman musher, came in fourth.

Mr. St. Godard, for the second time in succession, has won $1000 in cash and the championship cup, which latter he will retain permanently if he wins next year. His time for the 100-mile course covered in three laps was 9h. 18m. 40s., nearly an hour longer than last year.

R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, left a Cabinet meeting in order to present the gold trophy to Mr. St. Godard.

SENATE 'REJECTS' DR. SMITH FOR POWER BOARD

Senator Walsh to Seek Legal Means to Oust Challenged Member

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The lengthy senatorial challenge of three members of the new Federal Power Commission has finally resolved itself into an ouster proceedings against only one, Dr. George Otis Smith, chairman.

In a vote on a renewed question of confirmation of the three men the Senate yesterday by narrow margins reaffirmed approval of Marcel Garsaud and Claude L. Draper, but rejected Dr. Smith. The counts on the three commissioners were: Smith, 40 to 33 against; Garsaud, 39 to 35 for; and Draper, 39 to 36 for.

Rejection of the reconsidered confirmations was necessary in order to enable the opponents of the commissioners to carry out their plans to bring about legal ouster proceedings. Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, author of the motion that reconsidered the confirmations of the three commissioners and the one to reject them following action on this last proposal then offered a resolution directing the District Attorney of the District of Columbia to take the case of Dr. Smith into the courts.

The Senate adopted this motion without a record vote.

President Hoover maintained that the Senate could not reconsider its original confirmation and that the commissioners are holding office legally. Mr. Walsh denied this and sought legal means to oust them.

The names of the three men were put back on the Senate unconfirmed nomination list and then brought up in regular order. In view of the majority vote which had upheld Mr. Walsh throughout on the issue, it was expected that all three commissioners would be rejected. The separate ballots, however, proved the contrary.

This is attributed to the fact that throughout the controversy over the three commissioners the friends of Mr. Garsaud and Mr. Draper have asserted that they were influenced by Dr. Smith in approving the dismissal of two employees of the commission, which precipitated the Senate's action. It is declared that they knew nothing about the facts of the case.

Throughout the lengthy discussions in the Senate over the issue Dr. Smith bore the brunt of the attack. The opposition charged him with being responsible for the action of the three commissioners.

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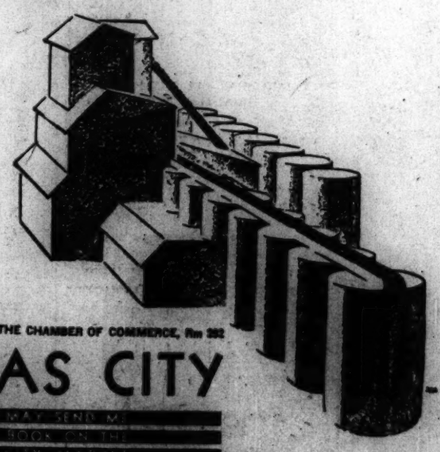
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WORLD LEAGUE CALLED METHOD OF JOINT ACTION

Students From All Parts of World Attend Parley at Glasgow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW — Various problems affecting world peace were discussed at a meeting of the Universities International Congress, a miniature League of Nations, in Glasgow recently. Students from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, India, China, Irak, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Scandinavia, Greece, South America, and Poland attended.

Prof. Gilbert Murray, chairman of the League of Nations Union, after referring to nationalism's menace to world peace, said that while there was no common government for the whole world, there was now at least an organ of common consultation. That was the Council of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

"It is wrong," he declared, "to think of the League of Nations as a separate body. The League of Nations is only a method of action, and Governments would act better if their foreign secretaries met regularly every three months and talked things over, and if, in the things which they had to do which were of international concern, they acted by way of conference and reason."

Sir Norman Angell, who talked on "Journalism and International Affairs," maintained that journalists would as a whole rather tell the truth about international relationships than not, if the public would let them. They would far rather deal with important things, he said, than with trivial things, but very often the public would not allow them to follow these preferences.

"In the newspaper world," Sir Norman said, "there is operating what the economists called a Gresham law, by which bad currency has driven the good from circulation. It is illustrated again, and perhaps more importantly, in the reparations claims and negotiations.

"For years the settlement of Europe has been delayed, the economic situation has become worse, and unemployment has gone up correspondingly because certain popular newspapers, and let it be said, certain popular politicians, will not say aloud what everybody who knows anything at all is saying in private—that Germany cannot in any case pay the sums being asked, and can only pay anything to the extent to which it is permitted and encouraged to develop its foreign trade.

"It is important to get these facts into the head of the ordinary newspaper reader. To get rid of this problem is one of the conditions of economic restoration in Europe. The depression has been made much worse than it need have been because newspapers as a whole refuse to emphasize the unpopular facts, just when the truth is most necessary, as the American press has declined to make clear to the American public the truth about debt cancellation.

"There are difficulties in the way of the journalist who would make journalism a means of promoting international understanding because readers like to have existing prejudices pandered to, not corrected."

Professor Paton of Glasgow University, in summing up the results of the congress, said that the point he thought had been brought out to the delegates very clearly was that the whole world is in a sense their country now, and that as individuals they must be awake to that fact.

"The national point of view is being superseded," he said, "and must be superseded, if they are to arrive at any satisfactory solution of their problems. Yet at the very moment when that is so there is the greatest outburst and intensification of nationalism in every part of the world, and among every class of people."

MEXICO NAMES OBSERVER

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5 (By U. P.)—Martines de Alba, counselor at the London Embassy, yesterday was appointed official observer at the League of Nations. He succeeds Antonio C. Leal.

Social Insurance in France to Supplant Workers' Relief

German Critic of Health Insurance Points to Heavy Percentage of Applications for Help From Persons Well Able to Keep at Tasks

SOCIAL INSURANCE SERIES—No. 2

Compulsory social insurance—what are its tendencies and effects? Should the United States and Canada follow the lead of France, Germany, Soviet Russia and others of the 40 nations that have adopted it in varying forms? Dr. Hoffman, consulting statistician and writer, who has made extensive first-hand investigations of the numerous phases of social insurance, outlines his views in four articles.

By FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN

What is probably the most comprehensive social insurance system as yet adopted by any country is the French law, which went into effect last year. The original bill had been introduced by the Government as far back as 1921, and it therefore had received nearly 10 years of extended and critical consideration.

According to a report of the bureau of labor, the law covers most of the major risks to which the individual is exposed, as well as for family expenses of incapacitated wage earners and for maternity care.

The law also guarantees the maintenance of insurance against the various risks in the event of unemployment, but does not cover unemployment insurance as such. The law provides different forms of insurance for wage earners whose total annual earnings, exclusive of family allowances, do not exceed 18,000 francs, or about $720.

It is maintained by state contributions and 10 per cent of the wage income of the insured, divided equally between employers and employees. It comprehends medical care of every nature. It is said that these benefits are extended not only to the insured person, but also to the husband and wife and unemployed children under the age of 16. In addition, the insured person, if unable to work, receives a daily cash benefit of half his average daily wages.

Retirement Pensions

An invalidity pension is paid to persons disabled as a result of illness or accident if the degree of incapacity amounts to at least two-thirds. Old-age retirement takes place at the age of 60, with the option of continuing work until the age of 65. The retirement pension amounts to 40 per cent of the average annual wages for persons who have contributed to the scheme for at least 30 years.

If an insured person is unemployed, the various forms of insurance are kept in force for most of the period of unemployment. The law will go into effect gradually, but will ultimately operate fully when the cash reserve reaches the amount of 10,000,000 francs.

The French system introduces radical innovations into the lives of French workmen. It will unquestionably profoundly affect the character of the French people. As yet the experience is too limited to determine how the system will work.

As observed in The Times of London July 7, 1930, when the law had gone into effect: "A very remarkable piece of social legislation has come into force in France this last week. It will cover the great mass of French wage earners in commerce and industry in respect of health, old age, premature disablement, and death. No contribution is required from the taxpayer at all, except in the case of agricultural workers, upon whose wages, it is felt, the heavy premiums would weigh too heavily; and the total cost of the scheme to the Exchequer is estimated at £80,000,000 a year.

Pressure on State

"No doubt, in the unhappy event of the insurance funds being exhausted, very strong pressure will be put on the state to balance the fund instead of increasing contributions; but there is no statutory liability to do so. The scheme, it is stated, has been based upon a study of the systems in force in other countries, and it is pertinent to ask whether the author of older systems can learn anything from a newer edition.

"The workman's contribution is fixed at 4 per cent of his daily wage, and thus varies in accordance with the amount of that wage. In England the contribution is at a flat rate, but it probably amounts on an average to under 2 per cent for insurance covering comparable risks." As to whether the total contribution is 8 per cent of the wages or 10 per cent is still a matter of doubt. In any event it is a heavier contribution than under the English system and shows a trend toward more and more.

In another article in the same paper, it is said: "The insurance scheme is intended to take the place of private charities and workers' associations, but these are allowed to assist the state by organizing employees into local and trade groups and helping in the distribution of relief. Insured persons are encouraged to join together in departmental associations (which need not be approved by their employers), and the trade unions will no doubt play their part in this."

Must Be Insured a Year

Persons of French nationality who are compulsorily insured and who are involuntarily unemployed through lack of work are guaranteed the payment of the 10 per cent contribution to the social insurance fund for three months in a period of 12 months. Here again, as in other cases, is a provision that they must have been insured for at least a year.

The system provides for numerous organizations to carry the provisions of the law into effect. What the cost of administration will be is purely a matter of conjecture, but unquestionably it will be a heavy burden, and it goes without saying there will be a shifting of the incidence of the cost of the insurance upon the cost of production.

The French might well take to heart the words of a very recent German critic on health insurance, Dr. Irwin Liek, a surgeon of Danzig, who has written a small book on "A Doctor's Mission," in which he deplores the damage done to Germany by various forms of social insurance. An extended review of the book in the London Lancet of Dec. 20, 1930, makes extremely interesting and suggestive reading.

Suddenly Become Well

Dr. Liek quotes the following facts: "Of the 7,918,432 members of a group of insurance societies, 1,259,016 declared in one year that they were incapacitated through sickness and were invited to undergo reëxamination after the granting of a sickness certificate by their panel doctors. No less than 198,142 immediately announced that they were well and that no further examination was called for. A further 219,913 declared to the reexamining doctor that they had suddenly become quite well. Of the rehad pretended to be incapacitated were found on reëxamination to be able to work. In other words, out of the 1,259,016 nominally incapacitated, no less than 710,188, or 56.5 per cent, were quite able to work."

The foregoing conforms to an overwhelming amount of similar evidence for other countries, and wherever social insurance has been established, the sickness rate has risen while the cost has increased with the addition of numerous benefits not originally contemplated or provided for.

There is no going back in social insurance. It grows and grows in its demands upon employer and the state for benefits largely unearned by the insured and for advantages largely in the nature of impositions upon funds toward the establishment of which the insured has contributed no more than a substantial proportion.

In other words, the system encourages the exploitation of the system by the beneficiaries on any and every question, while the cost of the system is gradually shifted upon production and enters into the price of the product. The country that is free from such a system has therefore enormous advantages which should not be surrendered in response to clever propaganda and political pressure.

Stricter Judgeship Requirement Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 5—Higher qualifications and training for district judges and attorneys to improve law enforcement, economies of state government to keep within revenues, and combinations and elimination of some other governmental divisions were recommended by Gov. William H. Murray to the Oklahoma Legislature yesterday.

Judges would serve only in districts other than those in which they are elected under the plan suggested, and would rotate in districts, to relieve them from pressure by friends or enemies. District attorney qualifications would be raised to require at least 10 years of practice in courts.

Pay by the State would be provided for district judges, attorneys and witnesses, and the courts system would be kept going the year around to speed trials and permit coping with delays. Many district court funds now are exhausted before completion of the work and cases must lie over.

BUYING ACTIVITY HELD MORE VITAL THAN CASH TOTAL

(Continued from Page 1)

standard, has not been forthcoming, at least in the United States. In France the note issue had risen substantially, but the new money had been drained away into bank reserves or private hoards.

Monetary tightness had reacted in its turn on prices both in creditor and debtor countries, in France and the United States, replete with gold, as much as in Great Britain which has received no accession to its gold stock.

Summing up, Mr. McKenna laid stress on the urgent need for cooperation of the central banks to arrest the "precipitous fall in the price level" and maintain stable values through an up-to-date appreciation of the gold situation.

Need for Use of Money

There is considerable controversy in the city about another passage in Mr. McKenna's speech, in which he joined his voice to that of economists like J. Maynard Keynes and J. A. Hobson, who deprecate the frequent exhortations by the older Conservatives and Liberals to economy and thrift. "It is undeniable," he stated, "that one of the factors which govern the price level is under the control of the central bank, namely, the total quantity of money outstanding in the form of bank deposits and currency." The rate at which money circulates, however, and the use to which it is put, could not be directly controlled.

Here the question of confidence came in. "Business becomes better when people feel better about it," Mr. McKenna said. Many persons, misled by a false interpretation of the quantity theory of money, forget that the important factor is the amount of money actually used in buying goods and service. The nonuse of money might be due to a general lack of confidence, but it might also be the consequence of excessive saving.

Thus thrift, whatever blessings it may confer on the individual, is charged as in certain circumstances detrimental to the interests of general economic welfare.

'John' Rendered in 'Mam' Oldest Mayan Dialect

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—The Gospel of St. John has just been translated into Mam, a primitive dialect spoken by some 200,000 Indians in Guatemala.

Dr. Eric McCoy North, general secretary of the American Bible Society, Astor Place, declares that the slim volume just off the Mission Press at Quezaltenango, Guatemala, marks the 887th language into which the Bible in whole or in part has been translated.

The Mam translation is by the Rev. and Mrs. Dudley Peck, who had the assistance of Aniceto Velasquez, a native pupil in the Bible institute at Quezaltenango.

As Mam had never been written and no alphabet had ever been invented for it, the translators had the task of inventing symbols forthe various sounds in the language, which, Dr. North said, is the most ancient of Mayan languages.

CELLULOID OMITS DIVIDENDS

Celluloid Corporation directors have omitted the quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the preferred and participating preferred due at this time.

Small, White, Cotton Grower Hit by Drought With Others

(Continued from Page 1)

ficient clothing among adults are uncommon and have been taken care of, according to the county chairman.

No provision is made for mule feed. The relief committee here expects work stock requirements to be taken care of through the crop loans made out of Arkansas's share of the $45,000,000 federal appropriation. Farmers of this county are applying in numbers for the federal loan. One day 88 loans were initiated for an average of $150 each, a total of $10,000 for the day. The loan staff is working in the same quarters with the Red Cross.

The expenditure for relief in January was $11,000. It will go beyond $30,000 this month, divided in part as follows: $30,000 for food, $5000 for clothing, and $5000 for cow feed. It will be not less than $30,000 in March, the county chairman figures.

Mr. Hogan characterizes the situation as "pitiful" and in the same way that others throughout Arkansas comment, declares there has never been anything like it in his county. It is on the cotton farmers that the burden of the drought falls here.

Two-thirds of the county is mountainous. A third is embraced in the Ozark National Forest Preserve. The mountain farmers are contributing only a minimum to the relief percentage.

The laborer, share cropper, and tenant on the cotton farm are in bad shape, Mr. Hogan declared. "His landlord cannot feed him because he cannot borrow," he said. "We do not have many big planters. The farms are mostly small. A great number have but 40, 60 or 80 acres. They are owned partly by the farmers working them, and partly farmed by tenants and share croppers. Of this latter classification there are a great many."

No Bank Failures

The county is proud that it has had no bank failures, and has been able to absorb some local public improvement bonds. But the usual loans against the cotton crop are not in prospect. Mr. Hogan said that some of the banks have $400,000 or $500,000 out on last year's crops and that in consequence they cannot loan on this year's. It is, he said, not a matter of security.

The county relief leader was much concerned about how many small farmers now being fed by the Red Cross will be able to feed themselves after the Red Cross stops, if it does, as has been intimated, some time in March.

"If the relief supply is shut off at the end of March," he said, "our people will be in worse shape than now. The federal crop loans are made on the basis of the absolute needs for making a crop. They afford nothing else for a man to live on meantime. If a farmer has eight or ten children, what is he going to do? That many children surely can make corn bread and bacon disappear.

"The farmer is required to give the Government a first lien on his crop. Then he cannot obtain a dollar from anyone else. He has no credit. Moreover, no provision has been made in the government loans for the maintenance of his farm equipment, such as the keeping up of his tools and the shoeing of his mules. If the farmer hasn't a cent in his pocket, he will face a big question as to how to get through while making his crop."

The Red Cross recently announced the giving away of vegetable garden seeds as a help to farmers in supplying their own food later in the spring.

Good Condition Reported From Sebastian County

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Conditions here are regarded as good in comparison with various other sections of Arkansas, it is stated at the Red Cross headquarters for Sebastian County. About 400 families are being fed. Most of them are white farmers on small farms. The Negro population is estimated at only 1 per cent, and plantations do not prevail.

The better showing is attributed to the county being more western than southern. Instances of great destitution are said to be rare. Livestock is reported in good shape.

Loan Bill Passes House

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3 (AP)—The Arkansas House of Representatives yesterday afternoon passed its agriculture committee bill to appropriate $1,500,000 to be used as capital stock for agricultural credit corporations to make loans to farmers impoverished by the drought.

GREEKS RAISE TARIFF ON BULGARIAN GOODS

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 5 (AP)—Greece has renounced the existing trade convention with Bulgaria and ordered immediate application of maximum tariffs on Bulgarian products.

This has caused consternation in Bulgarian trade circles. There is a wide popular demand for Bulgarian counter measures.

AUSTRALIAN COURT DEFENDS WAGE CUT

MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 5 (AP)—The Commonwealth Arbitration Court today dismissed an application by the Government for suspension of the recent 10 per cent reduction in the Australian basic wage.

The court reiterated its former decision that the reduction is necessary as a measure of "national emergency."

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U. S. STEEL PAID $4,359,445 FOR PENSIONS IN 1930

$55.70 Monthly Average—20 Years Total Payment $30,625,546

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—The sum of $4,359,445 was distributed as pensions among retired employees of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries in 1930, according to the twentieth annual report of the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund made public today. The largest amount was distributed to former employees of the Carnegie Steel Corporation, who received $1,040,139.

Some of the large subsidiary companies and their pension allotments were: American Steel & Wire Company, $763,115; National Tube Company, $546,031; American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, $543,683; H. C. Frick Coke Company, $372,582; Illinois Steel Company, $226,784; American Bridge Company, $197,262; Oliver Iron Mining Company, $176,849, and the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company, $104,014.

There were 1154 employees retired in 1930 and added to the pension roll and 618 removed from the list. Of the 13,694 retired from 1911 to 1930, inclusive, there were 7956 on the pension roll at the close of last year. The average age of the 1154 retired in 1930 was 63.59 years, and their average period of service was 34.51 years. The average monthly pension was $55.70.

Since the inauguration of the plan on Jan. 1, 1911, $30,625,546 has been paid out. The beneficiaries make no contribution, the income being derived from a fund established jointly by Andrew Carnegie and the United States Steel Corporation.

Education Said to Be Overlooked

Boston public school authorities are charged with building schoolhouses with little regard for actual educational requirements, in the sixth installment of the report of the special investigating committee appointed by the Finance Commission to study the school system.

Two intermediate schools within three-quarters of a mile of each other and a lot purchased for a third within another half mile, says the committee, give the impression that political, rather than educational, considerations prevail.

The report criticizes school authorities for not having considered several factors involved in the adoption of the 6-3-3 plan 12 years ago, which introduced the entirely new unit of the intermediate school, and declares that a consistent building program, based upon all the considerations it names, and looking ahead 10 years, would have saved a vast amount of waste, delay and misdirection.

Not until a real study program, based upon a comprehensive redistricting of the city and a consistent educational policy are presented, should an ambitious building fund be requested or granted, in the opinion of the committee.

Boston's school population is not increasing in proportion to its increase in valuation, and any claim of the schools for an increased share in the taxes needs to be supported by convincing evidence, declares the report.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston City Club: Sportsmen's night; entertainment by New Brunswick guides; 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated free lecture on nature, "Bewitching France," by Prof. William Sandoz; Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Margaret Brent Civic Guild: Bridge and whist, state suite, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Boston Wool Trade Association, ballroom and foyer, 7.

University Extension Course: First in series of lectures on "Industrial Application of Vacuum Tubes and Photo-electric Cells"; Room 10-275, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 7:30.

Dinner and entertainment in honor of Judge Emma F. Schofield, Judge Sadie L. Shulman and Assistant Attorney-General Sybil H. Holmes, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture, "Art Comes Alive," by Albert E. Bailey, 7.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Fellowship dinner, Room 100, 6:30. Art of Living Course in Vocation, by William H. Shumway. Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Easy Speakers Club, Room F, 8. Dolphins Club, Room S, 8. Highlanders Club, Room 101, 8. Camera Club, Room 1, 8. Owl Club, Room 100, 8. Pals Club, Room 101, 8. Village A. C. Club, Room 2, 8. Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Free lecture, "Adam Elsheimer and Northern Artists in Rome," by Prof. Arthur M. Hind; Large Lecture Hall, Fogg Art Museum, 5.

West End House: Play, "Journey's End," Elizabeth Peabody House, Charles Street, 8.

Free lecture, "Sure Steps to Prosperity and Plenty," by Thomas R. Gaines, Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Debate, "Resolved, That All Nations Should Adopt a Policy of Free Trade"; Boston University vs. Springfield College, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Otello," 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Repertory—"Cyrano de Bergerac" (film).
Copley—"Jonesy," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30. Rehearsal, Massachusetts State Choral Society, private room, 10.

Boston Center, Poetry Society of New England: Address, "Two British Poets: Masefield and De La Mare," by Elmendorf L. Carr, master of English, Middlesex School; English-Speaking Union, 33 Commonwealth Avenue, 3:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Italian paintings, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century French designs; Diirer's Life of the Virgin; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; block prints by Alexander Cozens, New Kingdom Room reopened. Exhibit by Patrick Gavin at the Museum School Gallery, through Feb. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old master drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14. Paintings by "Pavel Jerdanovitch."

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorations and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Julian Peabody. Through Feb. 14.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Woodcuts by contemporary artists. Through Feb. 14. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 10.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Red crayon portraits by Frederick A. Pyne; water colors of California by Alice R. Hardwick. Through Feb. 14.

(For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor)

LAKE STREET-LECHMERE SERVICE ANNOUNCED

The Boston Elevated Railway will institute through "L" service between Lake Street and Lechmere and Reservoir and Lechmere on Feb. 7, according to announcements made by Edward Dana, general manager.

The plans provide for more than 6000 additional seats for Lake Street-Commonwealth Avenue riders and a similar addition for Beacon Street riders beyond Washington Circle. The new schedule will not be effective on Sundays or holidays, nor will it affect the Newton-Brighton-Watertown or Huntington Avenue service.

The Chicago Opera

Hommage à Mlle. Garden

Two operas, both by Massenet, each with Mary Garden in the principal rôle, were presented by the Chicago Civic Opera Company at the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon: "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" and "La Navarraise." The cast for the "Jongleur":

Jean	Mary Garden
Boniface	Cesare Formichi
The Prior	Edouard Cotreuil
The Monk Poet	Theodore Ritch
The Monk Painter	Robert Ringling
The Monk Sculptor	Antonio Nicolich
The Monk Musician	Desire Defrere

Conductor, Charles Lauwers

* If Miss Garden, as has been reported, is to desert the lyric stage at the end of this season, she will depart with the knowledge that she has ceased from her labors at the zenith of her powers. She rose yesterday in the second act of the "Jongleur" to heights of art beyond those of any previous realization of this part in recent years in Boston.

Jean is not Miss Garden's greatest rôle. That distinction belongs, of course, to her Mélisande, which has not been approached, and is not likely to be approached, in the experience of this commentator. Next, we should place her Fiora in "L'Amore dei Tre Rè," a sustained impersonation which rises to a high tragic note.

But among the rest of her repertory there is no part, we believe, comparable with her Jean. It cannot be placed in the first rank because in the first place it is on a smaller scale, and is not supported by a superior score; and further, because in the first act it is marred by the Gardenian mannerisms, and because the actress cannot save the dénouement of the third act from coming as an anti-climax.

But for dramatic miniature we can think of nothing in opera to compare with her second act portrayal of the simple-hearted Juggler. Yesterday it seemed more exquisite than ever before. The artist is capable of growth, and—though she scoffs at critics—of revision under criticism, printed or spoken. Formerly she allowed her personality to obtrude into the portrait. In particular, at one time she marred it grievously by an urchin gesture of repudiation toward the imagined rose of Boniface's Legend. Nowadays—as above all yesterday—she looks upon the ungracious flower with sorrow and compassion, and turns with sad but hopeful mien toward the sage-plant. There, when her hope is rewarded, she stirs the spectator profoundly with her wonderment and with her dawning realization of her own path to a service of love.

Able and sympathetic coadjutor in the celebration of this touching legend is Mr. Formichi. Miss Garden's is the difficult task of silent acting. To Mr. Formichi falls, in the Chicago company, the melodic utterance of these measures which are surely the supreme achievement of Massenet as composer. The singing-actor gave them their full value, vocally and dramatically. He distinguished himself similarly throughout the opera. The other members of the cast fulfilled their duties capably, and Mr. Lauwers directed with skill and taste.

The cast for "La Navarraise":

Anita	Mary Garden
Garrido	Jean Vieuille
Ramon	Theodore Ritch
Remigio	Edouard Cotreuil
Araquil	René Maison
Bustamente	Desire Defrere

Conductor, Emil Cooper

"La Navarraise" is Miss Garden's latest vehicle, except for "Camille." As such, and as lyric drama, it would be easy to exaggerate its importance. It represents Massenet at his worst, which is pretty bad. It seems to be an attempt to produce a theatrical piece in the tradition of Italian "verism." It fails because of the banality of the musical material and the meretriciousness of its treatment; but above all, because it rushes to its conclusion without pausing to characterize its persons. This is the sort of swift action that destroys, not makes drama. In spite of all the noise, including shots, the piece is not even theatrical. Nor did the haste with which it was performed help to illusion. One had the impression that Mr. Cooper was a little ashamed of his connection with the thing, and wanted to get it over with as soon as possible. Miss Garden and her stage associates strove mightily but unavailingly. It was a melancholy occasion, doubly so after the previous success.

L. A. S.

"Tannhäuser"

Last night, in the Boston Opera House, the visiting Chicagoans gave Wagner's "Tannhäuser." The cast:

Herman	Chase Baromeo
Elisabeth	Emma Redell
Tannhäuser	Theodor Strack
Wolfram	Rudolf Bockelmann
Walter	Giuseppe Cavadore
Biterolf	Eduard Habich
Henry	Lodovico Oliviero
Reinmar	Antonio Nicolich
Venus	Frida Leider
A Young Shepherd	Helen Freund

Conductor, Emil Cooper

"Standing room only" was, so far as we were able to observe, the rule last night, and those who crowded the opera house were rewarded by a production that satisfied the eye and for the most part delighted the ear. Of unusual beauty were the settings against which the opera was projected, especially that of the interior of the Venusberg and that of the Hall of Song. Highly decorative were the dancers, whose art intensified the effect of the beautiful pictur made by Venus and Tannhäuser in th scene, and colorful in the extrem was the presentation of the Hall o Song.

Miss Leider, vocally superb and visually lovely, gave a convincing performance of Venus. Without stretch of the imagination one might easily see why Tannhäuser found the Venusberg so attractive. Of Tannhäuser himself we write once more with restraint. Vocally satisfying last night, he again was wanting in histrionic success until the close of the third act. Then came that which we have patiently awaited from him for over a week, namely, some really significant acting—which of course refutes in part some former statements of ours regarding the gentleman. Not only did Mr. Strack sing well, but the action was also well thought out. "If Mr. Strack can do this sort of thing once," one may justly query, "why not all the time?"

Miss Redell appeared to find wholly congenial material in the rôle of Elisabeth, making her an unusually lovely person, both to look upon and to hear. And one must not forget Miss Freund, whose young shepherd was an appealing lad, clear and sweet of voice. Mr. Baromeo again gave a good account of himself; and Mr. Bockelmann, in excellent voice, made of his part an outstanding characterization, once more justifying our earlier estimation of his ability both as actor and as singer.

The chorus sang with fervent yet restrained and lovely tone. Especially fine was the ensemble at the beginning of Act II, but one may not write so felicitously of the end of the same act, when cast, orchestra and conductor were at rather inexcusable variance with one another. This brings us to a final word regarding Mr. Cooper, who conducted with great vigor, sparing himself not at all, yet seemingly attaining no highly dramatic results—which of course is a pity, since Mr. Cooper is evidently a man of musical sensitiveness.

G. M. S.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday partly cloudy and slightly warmer; moderate southwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 24.

Maine: Cloudy with light snow tonight and in southeast portion Friday; not so cold tonight; colder Friday in the interior.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight; Friday partly cloudy; colder in north portion.

Vermont: Light snow tonight; not so cold in central and south portion; Friday partly cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight; Friday cloudy; slightly warmer on the coast.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds this afternoon, becoming variable tonight, and becoming fresh, possibly strong, southwest early Friday; weather partly overcast tonight and somewhat overcast Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb. 5	Max. Feb. 4		8 a.m. Feb. 5	Max. Feb. 4
Albany	2	38	Memphis	40	56
Atlantic City	20	43	Miami	68	68
Boston	11	39	Montreal	2	42
Buffalo	16	30	Nantucket	24	42
Calgary	20	..	New Orleans	54	70
Charleston	44	53	New York	16	41
Chicago	32	34	Philadelphia	22	46
Denver	34	52	Pittsburgh	22	36
Des Moines	20	44	Portland, Me.	6	36
Eastport	6	33	Portland, Ore.	40	48
Galveston	56	70	San Francisco	54	64
Hatteras	44	52	St. Louis	24	48
Helena	28	44	St. Paul	28	38
Jacksonville	52	64	Seattle	46	48
Kansas City	46	50	Tampa	52	66
Los Angeles	58	60	Washington	26	30

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:03 p. m., Friday 1:33 a. m.
Height of tides 11 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

Army Base Wharf Charges Discussed

Efforts to iron out differences between shippers and the Bay State Shipping Company, lessees of the Army Base terminal at South Boston, relative to new wharfage charges put in effect as of Feb. 1, were made today following a hearing at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon under auspices of the committee on port facilities of the Maritime Association.

Members of the committee and Timothy W. Murphy, vice-president of the Bay State Shipping Company, met in executive session today, in an effort to have the charges postponed, as the committee would like to table the whole matter until the Boston Port Authority has made a thorough survey of wharfage charges on all Boston piers. It was pointed out that no steamers had docked at the Army Base since the new rates became effective Feb. 1, and shipping interests have intimated intentions to transfer their docking terminals to other piers.

Mr. Murphy says the overhead of the Army Base is far in excess of receipts, the largest item being $70,000 annually for rental. This figure, he said, was based on estimated receipts of $183,000 while the actual income was about $150,000. Hence, the company announced a wharfage charge on all freight handled at the pier by railroad. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad whose tracks run down to the Army Base, refuses to absorb the charge of 50 cents a ton, which the Bay State Shipping Company wants to impose, according to A. W. Blackman, representing the road.

BOSTON MUSIC HALL ORGAN CHANGES HANDS

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 4 (AP)—The great organ which once reverbrated through the old Boston Music Hall has a new owner. Deeds transferring the organ and organ hall at Methuen, formerly the property of Edward F. Searles, to Ernest M. Skinner of West Newton, were placed on record in county court here today. The documents transfer the property from the name of Mrs. Lillian W. Andrew of Methuen.

Mr. Skinner, vice-president of the organ company bearing his name, announced that organ hall would be used as a meeting place for the American Guild of Organists and other musical associations. The price paid was reported in excess of $200,000.

STEEL HELMETS ACT TO DISSOLVE PRUSSIAN DIET

(Continued from Page 1)

effects of the last Reichstag elections on the House and to lead the Reichstag back to constructive work the Steel Helmet organization announces its application for a plebiscite which, if it succeeds, would be bound to cause similar conditions in the Prussian Diet as now exist in the Reichstag.

Prussia an Orderly State

Prussia so far has been a very orderly state on the whole. If Radicals dominate the Prussian Diet as they now almost dominate the Reichstag, it is doubtful whether this condition would continue.

In political circles not connected with the Steel Helmet organization it is believed that the people's referendum asked for will not meet sufficient response. Prussian elections are due, anyway, next spring.

Thus the net result of this campaign may be nothing but spreading fresh unrest in population, it is held, precisely at a time when all responsible quarters are doing their utmost to maintain peace and order in face of grave economic and social conditions.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY COURSES ANNOUNCED

Two new courses, "Contemporary History" and "Social Control of Business," will be given in the Saturday Division of the Boston University College of Business Administration beginning Feb. 6 and 7. Prof. Guillermo Hall, former assistant food administrator under President Hoover during the World War, and Prof. William G. Sutcliffe will be the respective instructors, according to Prof. Atlee L. Percy, director of the Saturday division.

"Contemporary History" will include discussions on the results of the World War, dictatorships, Sovietism and Communism. "Social Business" is designed to give the students an understanding of the issues involved in the social control of business activities.

JEWELRY BUSINESS SAID TO IMPROVE

Business is on the upgrade and prosperity is directly ahead, according to Bartley J. Doyle, toastmaster, who spoke at the forty-third annual dinner of the Boston Jewelers' Club last night. He predicted an era of good business greater than that of 1920 and 1921.

Joseph A. Conry, Boston traffic commissioner, told of Mayor Curley's efforts to improve the commercial aspects of Boston. In talking on the beautification of Boston's streets he said that the street corners have too many obstructions, such as signposts, fire and police signal posts and trolley posts. Mr. Conry declared that "studies are being made by which most of these necessary signs may be grouped on one ornamental post."

MODERNIZED STREET SYSTEM EXPLAINED

Modernization of Boston's highway system, with the East Boston Tunnel as the first link and the projected Central Artery the backbone, was explained by Frederick H. Fay, chairman of the City Planning Board, to members of the Master Truckmen's Association at the Chamber of Commerce, Boston, last night.

With a construction program stretching over a period of 25 years, Mr. Fay told of plans for modernization of the present system with express roads and parkways to permit a continuous flow of traffic. The projects designated in a bill filed in the Massachusetts Legislature by Mayor Curley include widening Chardon Street, extending the Central Artery from Chardon to State Streets, and widening Castle, Mott, Way and a section of Albany Streets.

SMITH PROFESSOR ON LEAVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. Feb. 4—Prof. Howard Patch of the Department of English at Smith College has been granted a special leave of absence for the second semester of the current college year. Mr. Patch is teaching the Chaucer course at Harvard in place of Prof. John L. Lowes, who is teaching at Oxford University this semester.

More Temperance Education Favored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 5—New emphasis on the educational side of prohibition is needed, declared Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in sounding the keynote of a temperance education conference here last night. The conference, first of a series to be arranged by the league, was attended by a large group of teachers.

Revival of the former practice of signing temperance pledges was advocated by the Rev. E. Talmadge Root, former executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. A group of ministers from Northampton, Easthampton and Amherst churches took part in a general discussion of the subject: "Reviving Temperance Education in the Church and Sunday School."

Fayette K. Congdon, superintendent of public schools, urged the presentation of facts regarding the effects of alcohol, in the schools. The Boy Scout and Parent-Teacher organizations were represented at the conference.

MASONS HONOR ORTIZ RUBIO

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Ortiz Rubio has been chosen for elevation to the Thirty-third Degree of the Masonic order. A committee of American and Mexican Masons are calling on him today to inform him of the honor.

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one and one quarter pounds (20 ounces) in every loaf
try this Bread Pudding
1 loaf bread (stale) Butter 3 eggs
½ cup sugar ¼ tsp. salt 1 quart milk
Cinnamon ¾ cup raisins or cocoanut
Let a loaf of Grandmother's Bread get stale. Remove crust, slice and butter generously, dust with cinnamon, put butter side down in baking dish, sprinkle raisins or cocoanut between layers. Beat eggs lightly, add salt, sugar and milk, pour over bread and let stand 30 minutes. Bake one hour in slow oven (300°).
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Kenyon View of Prohibition Situation Rouses Interest

Federal Judge, a Dry, Weighs Benefits Against the Evils From the Evidence Produced, Renders Verdict, and Offers Suggestions

Supplementary to the general summary of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, printed in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *Jan. 21, stories will be published daily to complete a comprehensive presentation of the entire findings.*

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—One of the outstanding features of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is the individual statement of Judge William S. Kenyon.

In close to 12,000 words it goes into the present situation of enforcement in detail. Judge Kenyon is one of the most representative drys of the country. For several years a senator from Iowa his name is attached to one of the most important pieces of enforcement legislation ever passed by Congress. He resigned from the Senate to become a judge of the Federal Circuit Court under President Harding.

That views of Judge Kenyon and others have had an effect is evidenced by such statements as that just made by Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics, Yale University, one of the nation's outstanding drys:

"The report has made upon me a profound impression," Dr. Fisher writes, "and, in a degree, it has altered my own view of the subject."

Judge Kenyon's conclusion, quoted in part below, is of striking interest in view of his observations as to the present state of enforcement, which will be cited in brief at a later point:

"A repeal of the prohibition laws and the Eighteenth Amendment, without some satisfactory plan to take their place," he says, is unthinkable. The result would be chaos. In this high-powered age of universal rapid traveling by automobiles on the interstate highways of the nation, an awakened public would not long submit to the situation that would be brought about by an uncontrolled or state sporadic control of the liquor traffic. Public roads and drunken automobile drivers are not a good combination.

"If prohibition cannot be successfully enforced, I should favor a trial of the system proposed by Commissioner Anderson in his report—which could only be after some modification of the Eighteenth Amendment putting the matter in the hands of Congress. Professor Chafee of Harvard University interestingly discusses in the January Forum of 1931 a somewhat similar proposal.

"It seems to me, in fairness to a great social and economic experiment, that the enforceability of the prohibition laws should have further trial under the new organization in the Department of Justice; that if, after such reasonable trial it is demonstrated they cannot be enforced any better than they have been in the past, the modification of the Eighteenth Amendment suggested by the commission should be brought about and the power placed in Congress to deal fully with the subject; that in the meantime, the feeling of the people on the subject should be registered by a referendum on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in the manner suggested herein."

The enforcement situation, as seen by Judge Kenyon upon which the foregoing conclusions are based, can be given only in part. He begins by stating, "It seems to me the evidence before us is sufficient to demonstrate that at least up to the creation of a Bureau of Prohibition in the Department of Justice the enforceability of the prohibition laws had never been subjected to any fair and convincing test.

"It has been stated before us by those who should know," he goes on, "that at least 50 per cent of the men employed as prohibition agents prior to the time they were placed under civil service were unfit for the position and incompetent as law enforcing officers. The turnover in the prohibition personnel prior to civil service shows a shocking condition."

Judge Kenyon goes on to discuss enforcement.

"Evidence before us by those accurately acquainted with the workings of prohibition in the great cities shows that in many of them the supposed enforcement of prohibition has been reeking with corruption and has been a complete fiasco," he says. "In one large city three breweries were openly operated, and at least up to April 1, 1930, were making real beer and delivering it around the city. Everyone in the vicinity except the prohibition agents seemed to know of the breweries."

Gangs Corrupt Politics

"In many of the cities there has developed under prohibition an entirely new underworld, due to the large amounts of money involved in the bootlegging business. The gangster and his crew have taken an important part in politics, and in connection with politicians and under their protection control the liquor business in many of the cities.

"In one of them gangs have entered into agreements dividing the city for plunder, and providing that the beer privilege shall belong in certain parts of the city to certain particular gangs, and criminal syndicates take care through politics of those who buy from the gangs.

"There are thousands of speakeasies operating in the large cities—the number is appalling. Speakeasies cannot operate openly unless protected from prosecution.

"Some of the evidence is so startling that it is difficult to believe it. Of course, there was corruption prior to prohibition. The saloon was the center of political activity, but I think the corruption was not so widespread and flagrant as it now is. The amounts involved were not so large. Corruption had not become such an established art and racketeering was unknown. It has now developed to a high degree of efficiency.

"How," he asks, "in view of all these things, can it be reasonably claimed that the prohibition laws have had any real honest test as to enforceability? It seems to me they have never had a chance. . . ."

Drinking Itself Decreases

At a later point he says: "Public sentiment changes quickly in the United States and a fair and honest trial of prohibition laws with less of the irritating methods of enforcement might change much of public sentiment on the question."

Judge Kenyon nevertheless believes that less liquor is being drunk now than before the dry law. "It is impossible," he says, "to obtain satisfactory statistics to show whether or not more intoxicating liquor is being consumed today than during preprohibition days. I am satisfied there is not."

Judge Kenyon refers to the Canadian ban on exports and says:

"The Canadian Parliament has recently passed a law forbidding exportation of liquor to this country, which it was supposed would be helpful in meeting the problem as far as the Canadian boundary line is concerned, but it appears that since this change there has been more smuggling than before the passage of the act."

He refers to the diversion of industrial alcohol, and concludes: "One estimate is probably as good as another. My own would be from the evidence before us that 10,000,000 gallons per year over a period of years was the minimum average of diversion, at least up to the present time; and while under the efforts of Dr. Doran such diversion has been materially lessened, it has not stopped. The problem is a most difficult one."

Materials for Home Brewing

Relative to corn sugar, and beer, he says:

"The production of corn sugar, which it is claimed is used largely in the manufacture of whisky, has increased from 157,000,000 pounds in 1919 to 894,985,794 pounds in 1929. The beer situation has changed very materially under prohibition. The increase in the production of hops in the United States has been quite marked, viz., 27,744,000 pounds in 1922, 33,220,000 pounds in 1929. Some hops are used for medicinal and commercial purposes. Probably 10,000,000 pounds go into the manufacture of beer."

With other evidence of this nature, Judge Kenyon goes on to say:

"There is much to be placed on the credit side of prohibition, even under the inauspicious circumstances surrounding its supposed enforcement, that should incline public sentiment favorably toward a further test of enforceability of the law. Approximately 178,000 legal saloons have been closed under prohibition."

There are fewer speakeasies than old-time saloons, he concludes.

"The working men and their families are more prosperous than before prohibition. The contest for the Saturday night pay check between the wife and the saloonkeeper is no more."

Dangers in Nullification

Judge Kenyon then weighs the balance between the difficulties of enforcement and the benefits gained.

"The calm judgment of the American people," he says, "must face the situation as it now exists. It is probable that the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be repealed. The other alternatives are enforcement, modification, or nullification.

"Nullification is an odious word in this Republic and yet the Fifteenth and parts of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution have been nullified and such nullification accepted by the people. The situation now as to use of wine concentrates, which seems to be backed by governmental appropriations, amounts to a nullification in part of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"That the Eighteenth Amendment is now nullified in many of the large cities of the country cannot be denied by anyone willing to face the facts, and this very nullification is producing public sentiment against the prohibition laws and affecting the judgment of those who earnestly believe that it is a dangerous proposition for a country to permit its laws to be nullified.

"It would be better to modify the Eighteenth Amendment than to nullify it. I have pointed out the reasons why, in my judgment, the prohibition laws have never had a fair chance of enforcement. The effort to enforce the same is now quickened, due, I think, somewhat to the statements made by the President in his various addresses, from which I have quoted, and due to the transfer of enforcement to the Department of Justice.

"It has been admitted by some of the strongest prohibition leaders of the country whom we have had before us that the prohibition laws cannot be enforced without the coöperation of the states. . . . I do not like to admit that the Federal Government cannot enforce its laws without the help of the states, but I am satisfied it cannot enforce completely the prohibition laws without such aid."

Calls on States to Help

Judge Kenyon goes on to exhort the states to aid enforcement.

"The present situation as to prohibition in the large cities," he says, "is intolerable and presents a serious question to the thinking people of the nation—viz.: Are they willing to have a few states, through the influence of large cities, and that influence affected by thousands who have come to our shores from foreign countries and who have been naturalized, but insist that their customs and habits shall not be interfered with, nullify the Constitution of the United States, and if they are not willing what are they going to do about it?

"The seriousness of these questions cannot be underestimated. The seeds of national trouble are implanted therein, and thoughtful citizens may well give pause and meditate thereon.

"Inasmuch as the amendment was ratified by all of the states of the Union except two it would seem that opponents of the prohibition laws ought to be willing to have them given a fair trial. After such fair trial if they cannot be enforced any better than in the past, the proponents of these laws should be willing to have the Eighteenth Amendment modified or repealed and abandon the effort for national prohibition."

Judge Kenyon then takes up his proposal for a referendum. "In view of the prohibition laws and the prevalence of this sentiment, it seems to me," he says, "there should be if possible a referendum which would settle the proposition of whether the majority of the American people favor prohibition as a national policy.

"After 10 years of trial, such as it has been, why should the people not have an opportunity to register their feeling on this subject? If the great majority of the American people are against prohibition and say so in the selection of delegates to constitutional conventions in the states, it will be apparent that such laws cannot be nationally enforced.

"If a large majority of the people declare against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, many who are opposed to it will see that the policy of the Eighteenth Amendment is to be the national policy and will adjust themselves to the situation. My firm judgment is that the referendum herein suggested would be the best thing that could happen to assist in settling this troublesome situation."

Judge Kenyon's proposal for a referendum is also urged by Mr. Wickersham himself and by Judge Paul J. McCormick, another member.

New York Clothiers and Workers Agree

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Plans were being worked out today to carry into effect an agreement reached yesterday between workers and employers in the cloak and suit industry for dealing with unemployment. Announcement of the conference and the understanding that was reached was made by Raymond V. Ingersoll, arbitrator of the industry.

It was proposed by the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union that a more equable distribution of work be attempted by eliminating overtime and Saturday work in shops employing less than their full working staffs. The manufacturers promised to seek the coöperation of their members to employ more workers wherever possible, on the understanding that the union would make every effort to bring about equivalent labor standards.

In addition to representatives of the union, the conference was attended by delegates of the industrial council of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, and the Brooklyn Ladies' Garment Manufacturers' Association.

Auto-graphs

MILESTONES IN MOTIVATION

Speed, and yet more speed, has been aimed at persistently through the ages. The horse was one of mankind's first aids to covering ground more rapidly than "man's legs" would permit. Chariot racing developed into one of the favored sports of the ancients.

But that was not enough. Man must go faster. So schemes of motivation developed modern paces which even a few years ago were practically inconceivable. Even now Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British speed ace, is opening the door to further accomplishments in speed which the present age can discern but dimly.

As early as 1900 there is record of a carriage equipped with two masts and sails which would comfortably convey a dozen persons by windpower. The body was long and narrow with a decided streamline effect, evidence that at that early period windresistance was recognized as an obstacle to speed.

An outstanding attempt to attain speed was made in 1898 by Chassaloup-Loubat, driving a Jeantaud car. He set a world's record of 39.24 miles an hour. In 1902 A. Winton, in his famous Winton Bullet, covered the ground at 68.96 miles an hour. The speed of 127 m.p.h. was first attained by Frank Mariott in a Stanley Steamer in 1906.

Real speed performances received their first impetus in 1903, however, when Henry Ford, in a rebuilt twin of his "999," went 91.37 m.p.h. Since then the figures have nearly trebled. The "high spots" are listed below:

Year	Driver	M.P.H.
1903.	Ford	91.37
1905.	MacDonald	104.65
1919.	DePalma	149.87
1920.	Milton	156.04
1927.	Segrave	203.79
1928.	Campbell	206.95
1930.	Keech	207.55
1929.	Segrave	231.36
1931.	Campbell	?

ROADS, SPEED AND SAFETY

A monument to unemployment relief activities throughout the United States will have been built by the end of 1931 in the form of new and improved highways.

According to reports, the business depression has stimulated highway construction far beyond what would normally have been engineered. And smooth, wider, and more durable highways in turn are bound to react with a stimulating effect upon motorcar sales, developments and employment.

When Capt. Malcolm Campbell declared that his chief obstacle to speed was the roads—that engineers could develop cars that would go much faster than the present highways would permit—he brought out a point that applied to the entire motor industry, not particularly in connection with speed, but in regard to the whole field of motor development.

That future expansion in the automobile industry will depend a great deal on highway construction programs is the consensus of automobile experts. H. H. Franklin, president of the Franklin Motor Car Company, takes the stand that every highway should be built to last and to take care of anticipated requirements for the next 10 years at least.

While highways are being constructed in haste in order to relieve unemployment, Mr. Franklin's warning carries particular weight. Now is the time, he says, to build highways, when men need work and material costs are low. Now, also, is the time to build for future needs, he said. He pointed out that modern highways should provide for one-way traffic lanes with provisions for faster vehicles to pass slower traffic. Safety lies not in slowing down but in speeding up traffic, he insisted. But increased speed, to be safe, must be attained by well-regulated, well-constructed highways.

SH-AGAIN! NOW IT'S A SIX

"Well—if he doesn't build an eight he will put out a six-cylinder car," the man on the street is saying relative to rumors that Henry Ford is preparing to put a new car on the market. And the discussions continue.

Ford dealers, however, reassert their total ignorance of any change. One said the "man on the street" knows more about it than he does. The motor world can practically rest assured, however, that until within a few days of the time Mr. Ford puts a new car out, if he does, all discussions that relate to the car will be simply rumors.

YES—VIOLET STILL GOES!

"Violet" is an automobile, which, if allowed plenty of steam and provided with a driver and a fireman, would cover the distance between Boston and New York in less than three days if driven from sun-up to sun-down. That's something to be proud of, considering that Violet was built nearly 40 years ago.

Violet is the invention of Achille Phillion, a Frenchman living in the United States. The Stanley and White steamers were outgrowths of the idea launched by M. Phillon in 1892. Violet was purchased by a Chicago resident and taken to Hollywood about 1900, where it has remained since. Its working parts are still in good order and a recent run revealed that Violet was still capable of burning up the road at 10 miles an hour.

WHIRS FROM ABOARD

Twenty-one American automobiles will be represented at the Danish International Automobile Exhibition at Copenhagen tomorrow.

Motorcar construction in Russia is developing. A plant with a yearly production of 140,000 is being constructed at Nizhni-Novgorod. The Amo plant, with a capacity of 50,000 a year and the Yaroslavl factory, capable of 10,000 cars a year, at Moscow, are being remodeled. Russia now boasts of 54,000 passenger vehicles.

Berlin amused itself recently by staging a race between miniature automobiles driven by famous drivers. The victorious vehicle, no larger than a toy, attained the speed of 45 miles an hour.

Berlin's traffic officers are instructed in the art of directing vehicular flow by actual models of important thoroughfares. The cars are set in various positions and the officers taught how to bring them out in orderly fashion.

PERIODIC CLEANUPS?

Proposals to confine all automobile model changes to the last two months in the year, indorsed by the National Automobile Association recently, are meeting with the approval of various manufacturers. Among the latest to comment favorably is L. A. Miller, president of the Willys-Overland Motor Corporation.

Cleanups of old models in the middle of the year, due to changes in cars, have been one of the "curses of the industry," he said. "Even those companies which had no cleanup programs in mid-year have been forced to authorize trade-in allowances and all this upset the retail market, at periods when selling should be particularly good. The new policy will result in greater public confidence and greater stability in the retail market."

ROLLS-ROYCE OFFICERS SHIFT

John S. Inskit, New York sales manager of Rolls-Royce of America, Inc., has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales, succeeding W. E. Hosac, resigned. Harry C. Beaver, vice-president and treasurer, also is said to have submitted his resignation, effective Feb. 10.

TOKYO RENEWS DRIVE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Government today introduced a bill into the Japanese Diet which would grant women equal rights with men in elections for city, town, village and autonomous assemblies. The projected grant is intended as a step preliminary to the granting of national suffrage.

The effect of the bill would be to add 13,000,000 voters to the national registers. A similar bill was passed by the Lower House last session but was shelved by the Peers. The Government in attempting to pass the bill again has indicated the rapid advance that is being made in the woman's emancipation movement in Japan.

Amusements

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Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:50

Laurence Rivers presents
"PHILIP GOES FORTH"
by GEORGE KELLY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Hys. 2:40

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No One Seated During Scenes EVENINGS 8:30
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"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Haywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
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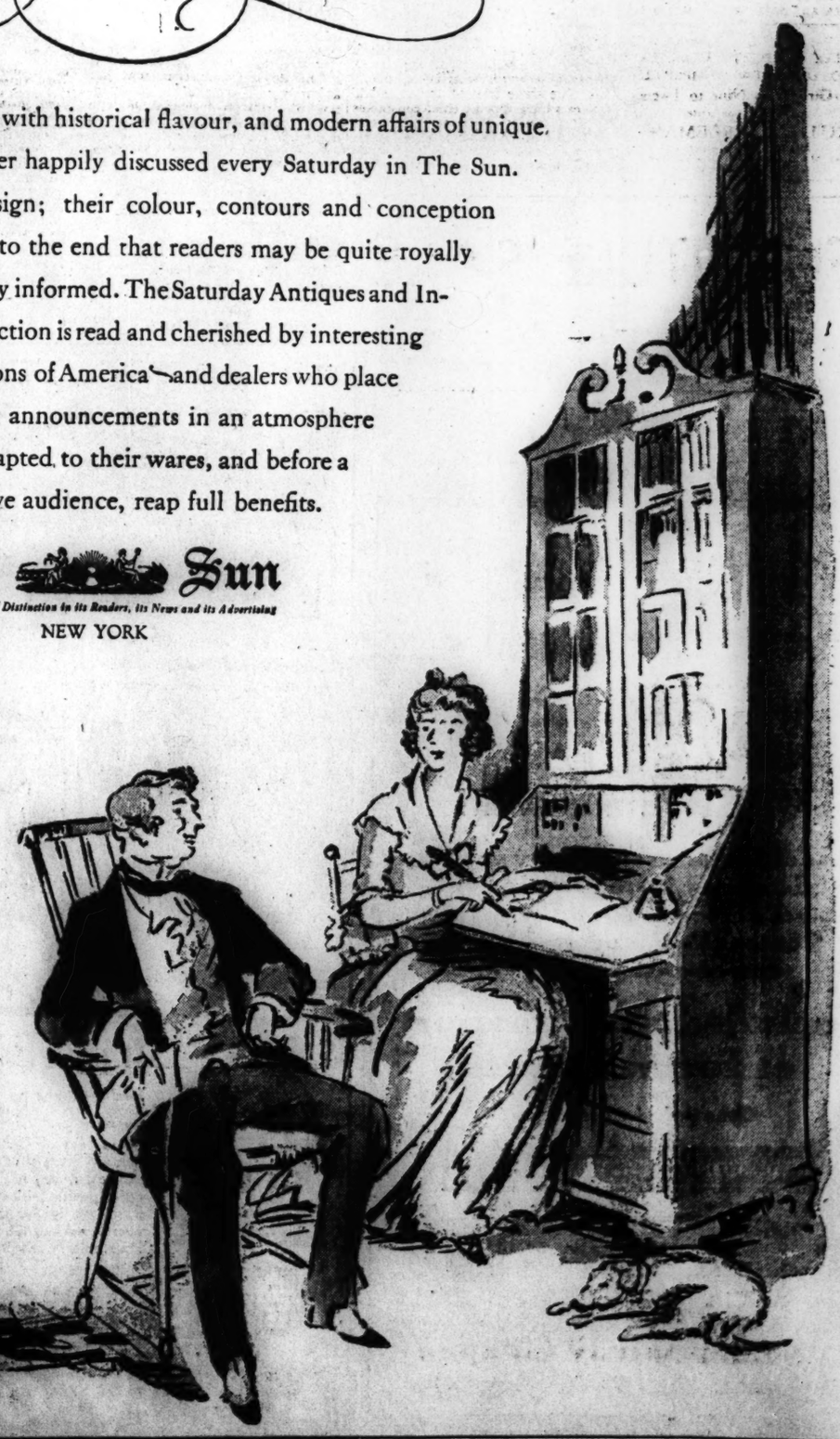

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NOT GOOD IN NEW YORK CITY

LIQUOR IS YET BIG PROBLEM FOR ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

the Prohibition Amendment's complimentary description of brewers as "reformers," the trade in England has consistently opposed those restrictive measures which have been the principal stepping-stones to the amelioration of the drink tradé evil England has thus far attained.

A further illustration of the inadequacy and inaccuracy of the pamphlet is in its treatment of the "Disinterested Management Scheme at Carlisle," which is a system of public ownership. The author of the pamphlet does not even mention the salient features of this system of public ownership, that under it there is no advertising of liquor, no share-holders clamoring for increased profits, and no money distributed to entrench the trade's position in politics.

The pamphlet incorrectly states—that is a vital and misleading fallacy in its contentions—that the Carlisle system has "a parallel in a model public house movement on a much larger scale, which is being carried out by big brewing companies."

The fallacy of this statement is that it accepts the brewer's definition of disinterested management, and not the definition adopted by disinterested persons. Disinterested management, if it is to achieve the result the term implies—and such is its meaning at Carlisle—means that the producers of intoxicants are not interested, and do not desire, to gain by their consumption, and further, that the proprietors of public houses, now almost universally under the control of the brewers, are neither tempted nor obligated to push the sale of intoxicants.

Thus, so little has the investigator discovered the facts that he announces that disinterested management under breweries is in "general operation." The truth is that the brewers are very much interested in the profit-making management of the public houses, the vast majority of which are under the direct control of individual breweries.

Not Reformers

The attitude of the brewers toward the Carlisle system reveals that they are not in any way "reformers" aiming to bring about what the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment conceives as "England's Solution of the Liquor Problem."

At one of the sessions of the Royal Licensing Commission a member asked a witness—the managing director of one of the large breweries—to sustain his claim that the brewers could achieve reform in other areas as rapidly and as satisfactorily as reform had been achieved in Carlisle.

In Carlisle and neighborhood, it was pointed out, scores of undesirable drink shops were closed within a few months, and nearly all licensed premises remaining were either structurally improved or rebuilt.

"Can you," the witness was asked, "name another area in any part of the country where the brewers have dealt with redundancy and improved their premises on the same scale?"

The witness said he could not.

The movement toward improved public houses, which greatly impressed the author of this American pamphlet, is considered here to be an effective instrument of temperance only by the brewers—a group from which "England's Solution of the Liquor Problem," incidentally, draws much of its information.

A better architecture, and the opportunity to obtain food at public houses, may be desirable, but the consumption of intoxicants is not thereby reduced, nor is it in the interests of the owners of "improved" public houses to see that it should be reduced.

These words from J. J. Mallon, warden of Toynbee Hall, are pertinent: "The 'improved public house' is not a cause of increased drinking. But there are two ways in which it may positively hinder the solution of the liquor problem. First, by hoodwinking innocent reformers, who jump to the conclusion that these are restaurants and not beer-shops. Second, by strengthening the powerful vested interests of the trade, which has caught the glimmer of a red light in the distance and is proceeding astutely to entrench itself behind the restaurant business."

Not Taken Seriously

Of course, this pamphlet is not taken seriously in England, unless it be by the liquor trade itself, which would welcome it. And this, not only because it is packed with so many misstatements and misapprehensions, but because it is recognized as an exparte statement for American consumption.

It is not an exaggeration to say that every bit of propaganda put forward by the trade in England, and duly discounted by disinterested Englishmen, has been swallowed by its author. According to the representative which the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment sent to Great Britain "to make a thorough investigation into the English liquor licensing system," it is "the system—of private ownership, i. e., the liquor trade—which has set in motion a present social reform without coercion or undue pressure."

It is, according to this representative, the "benevolent, philanthropic, public-spirited brewers" who are responsible for all the "good" that has been done. If this were true—and, of course, it is not—it is an investigator from the United States who, in three months, has discovered a patriotism on the part of the brewers hitherto undetected by England.

The fact is that every gain which England has made in coping with the liquor trade, and every step toward its solution, has been persistently opposed by the brewers.

The evidence submitted to the Royal Licensing Commission disproves innumerable statements concerning the beneficence of the trade. This evidence, which was given in public and is available to any investigator, points to the following:

"There is still a serious alcoholic problem. The liquor trade exercises a baneful, powerful interest on public life. The trade tries to get on public bodies which appoint chief constables so as to get its nominees appointed.

"It tries to control municipal councils which are responsible for the administration of the law, which the liquor trade does not want effectively administrated. It tries to get influence in Parliament by subsidizing individual votes and individual politicians.

Spends Much in Advertising

"The liquor trade spends more than £2,000,000 a year in advertising—advertising to promote the consumption of gin and spirits as well as beer. The purpose of this advertising is to increase the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Its effect is to tempt young people to begin drinking and older people to continue. It is replete with misleading propaganda.

"Opposed to the truth about the effect of alcohol, the liquor trade has organized a huge camouflaged army of bogus trade organizations which masquerade before the public in order to disseminate pro-trade propaganda under the disguise of a disinterested name."

Not long ago the chairman of one of Great Britain's largest breweries permitted himself this candid admission: "But if we are not philanthropists, we are not such knaves or such fools as to aim at the maximum consumption per head of our product for the time being, regardless of the effect that policy might have on public morals or our own future."

Has not this non-philanthropic brewer admitted just a little too much? For the opinion is growing in Great Britain, having been greatly strengthened by the public hearing of the Royal Commission, that just as surely as the maximum consumption of drink is incompatible with public morals and public welfare, a minimum consumption of drink will bring social and economic benefit to the British nation.

Adept in the Field of Jackknife Artistry

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ONE OF MOISE POTVIN'S WORKS ENTITLED "THE VIOLIN MAKER"

Ambitious students of the arts who consider an elaborate equipment vitally essential in their progress may do well to ponder Mr. Potvin's success, despite the informality of his methods. With a knife as his sole assistance he has completed carving the ordinary layman could not possibly do with a full set of carpenter's tools. But, of course, art is simplicity. The figure in the carving bears a very close resemblance to the artist.

BIG STILLS SEIZED

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Twenty-seven picked dry agents raided an old brewery in Elmira, N. Y., early yesterday, seizing material and equipment. Fifteen arrests were made in what the agents called the most important raid ever made in New York State. Material seized included two 20,000-gallon stills; three 1500-gallon stills; one of 1000 gallon capacity; 20,000 gallons of alcohol; a carload of molasses, and 18 vats ranging in capacity from 10,000 to 50,000 gallons.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 6

Vocal and Instrumental

Light Opera Gems (CBS—T). Review of Andran's opera "Olivette," by soloists, mixed quartet and orchestra. 5.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; **Cavaliers Quartet**; **Rosario Bourdon**, conductor (WEAF—T). Popular classics, light opera and ballad review. 8.

Irvin S. Cobb, guest speaker; **mixed chorus**; **orchestra** (WJZ—T). 9:30.

Soprano soloist; **salon orchestra** (Enna-Jettick—WEAF Chain). "Songbird" period. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; **male quartet**; **Don Voorhees's Orchestra** (WJZ—T). Popular ballads, light opera and a tango, "El Choclo." 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Swedish, French and Oriental classics. 6:20.

"Foot's Gold" (CBS—T). Poetry readings by David Ross; music by Emery Deutsch's concert orchestra. 8.

Bernard Ocko, violinist; **concert orchestra** (WOR). First air performances of "Quasi Ballata" and "Appasionata," of Joseph Suk, modern Czech composer, and "Allegro Moderato" of Bruch's "G Minor Concerto," by Mr. Ocko. 9.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Viennese flavor and "Slumber Hour Waltz," by Thomas Achenbach, dedicated to this period. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; **male trio** (WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes. 7:45.

Clyde Doerr's Saxophone Octet; **Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra** (WJZ Chain). Classic "Celeste Aida" by saxaphones. 8.

Arthur Murray's Dancing Class (WJZ Chain). The "New Yorker" and "Virginian," variations of the fox-trot. 8:45.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; **orchestra** (WJZ—T). 9.

Mary McCoy, soprano; **Raymond Knight**, master of ceremonies; **Harry Reser and his orchestra** (WEAF Chain). Additional artists will be heard regularly with this, one of the oldest of sponsored programs. 9.

Special program from Grand Ballroom S. S. Conte Grande (WEAF—T). Period similar to one occasionally heard from S. S. Leviathan. Vaudeville. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; **Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders** (WEAF Chain). Fifth Avenue and "Boul Mich." 11, 11:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 6.

"Spotlights in Drama and Literature" (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses. 7.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

"The World's Business" (CBS—T). Dr. Julius Klein. 7:45.

Capt. Molyneux, noted Parisian couterier, speaking from Paris; **Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians** (CBS). New series by noted fashion designers direct from their ateliers. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

Ames 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

Crime Prevention (WEAF Chain). Stories from actual police records in the city of New York. 10.

"Nit Wit Hour" (CBS—T). A little bit of radio nonsense which is enjoyed by the best of men. 10:30.

"Clara, Lu and Em" (WJZ Chain). Neighbors in the same three-family house. 10:30.

Recitals

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; **Frank La Forge**, pianist (WJZ Chain). Informal period by two noted concert artists. 7:15.

Phil Cook (WJZ Chain). A one man show. 7:30.

Popular Vocal

"The Two Troupers" (WEAF Chain). En-route to Montreal. 9:45.

Daytime Programs

"On the 8:15" (WJZ Chain). Landt Trio and Howard White. 8 a. m.

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 9 a. m.

Farnassus Trio and Singing Canaries (WJZ Chain). 9:32 a. m.

Columbia Mixed Quartet (CBS). 10 a. m.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; **orchestra** (CBS). Half hour. 10:15 a. m.

"Fairies in Music"; **"The March"** (WEAF and WJZ Chains). Walter Damrosch conducting the National Orchestra in the Music Appreciation Hour. 11 a. m.

"Walking Down the Street" (CBS). Emily Post, authority on etiquette. 11 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

Columbia Revue (CBS). Julius Mattfield, conducting orchestra; Marion McAfee, soprano soloist. 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

"Three Little Maids" (WJZ Chain). String trio. 1:35.

Lillian Bucknam, soprano; **William Hain**, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artist Recital. 2.

"Game of Aircyclopedia" (WEAF Chain). Assorted information. 2:30.

Lorado Taft, sculptor (CBS—T). Opportunities in the fine arts by the noted director of the Chicago Art Institute, in the School of the Air period. 2:30.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 2:45.

"Sisters of the Skillet" (WJZ Chain). Humor and popular songs. 3:45.

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor (WJZ—T). Forty-five minute program by one of the three excellent groups that this upstate New York city puts on the air. 3:15.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain). 3:15.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "School for Scandal" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production with Madge Kennedy and Basil Rathbone. 4.

Chamber Music Concert (CBS—T). Mozart's "E Flat Major Quintet," and Beethoven's "String Quartet in F Major," by two different groups from the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. 4.

Cuban Sugar Bonds to Be Distributed

HAVANA, Feb. 5 (By U. P.)—The bonds issued by the Cuban Government to finance the segregation of 1,200,000 tons of last year's sugar crop will be distributed next week, Viriato Gutierrez, Senator, announced yesterday. He is co-author with Thomas L. Chadbourne, of New York, of the Gutierrez-Chadbourne law for the equalization of the sugar industry.

Certificates of ownership are being sent sugar producers who contributed the 1,200,000 tons which will be held in warehouses for higher prices.

The announcement follows in part:

"Cuba took its first decisive step to keep its promise to European and Java producers when President Machado sanctioned the decree limiting the total sugar production for 1931 to 3,122,000 tons and curtailing sugar exports to the United States to 2,800,000 tons.

"The National Sugar Exporting Corporation today is in a position to announce to all contributors toward the segregation of 1,200,000 tons of sugar which have already been retired from the world market, that the bonds issued by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Chadbourne-Gutierrez law will be distributed next week.

"Cuba proposes to participate actively in the sale and distribution of all future sugar surplus in an effort to avoid dumping which is perhaps the worst enemy of the sugar industry today."

AIR SERVICE TO RESUME

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 5 (By U. P.)—Passenger service between the United States and Brazil will be resumed by the Pan American Airways, Inc., on March 2, it was announced yesterday. The service was suspended during the recent revolution.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants"; orchestra.
5:15 "Traveler's Aid Society," the Hon. Malcolm E. Nichols.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI Organist.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Nobles Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
7:30 Popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, "Horace Greely"; soloists; quartet.
9:30 Recorded Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Com. R. F. Paul of Canton Post, A. L., presents Lieut. Albert Hegenberger.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
6:10 World Bookman; temperature.
6:15 Dinner Music.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; lap specialty.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch, "He Played Her Part."
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; Theodore Webb, baritone.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, John McCormack, tenor; concert orchestra.
10:00 Temperature; Kadara Ensemble.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Ed Murphy's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Camp Fire."
5:45 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Meldosist Orchestra.
6:15 Popular program.
6:30 Fireside Fancies; Orchestra.
6:45 Shepard Stores Modernists.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program.
7:30 Seiberling Singers; recorded.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo" sketch.
8:00 Tenatones Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch, "Deadline."
9:00 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra; quartet.
9:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Lutheran Hour.
10:30 CBS, Radio Roundup; Jolly Jugglers, comedy duo; Ruth Glenn, Katherine Kent; Art Gillham; Theo Karle; Lee Morse.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
11:30 "Nina Rosa" Roundup.
12:15 a. m.—"Mickie" Alpert's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WEDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital.
6:15 Ballad Program; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor. "Fairies in Music"; "The March."
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute chamber music recital.

SWEDEN CUTS BANK RATE

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 5 (AP)—The National Bank of Sweden has reduced its discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent, effective Feb. 6.

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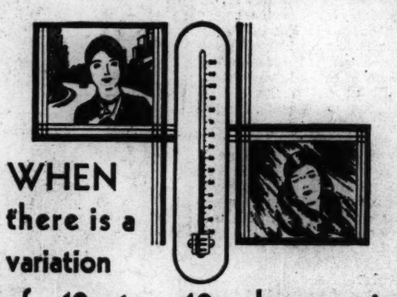

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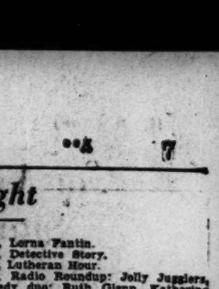

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

"Concord of Sweet Sounds"

By KARLA V. PARKER

IT SEEMED to Betty Anne that she never could go into another class. There were so many boys and girls and such confusion. So much laughing and jostling and "certainty"! It seemed to her that she would have to give up and run away from it all; for Betty Anne had never been to school before in all her 13 years. Always she had lived in the mountains, for her father was an engineer and built tunnels, and she and Mother had always lived where he was working. Mother and Father had been her only teachers.

So it was not at all strange that this great halled building, with its statues and shining cups in a glass case and its thousand (or so it seemed to Betty Anne) rooms, was simply overwhelming. She never could become a part of it. She thought of their last cabin with its gay Indian rugs and soft bear skins and its great stone fireplace; and she longed with all her heart to be there, working at her algebra aided by Father's joking instructions, writing her compositions under Mother's gay guidance, listening to the beautiful concerts that came in over the radio, with both of them to explain the parts as they listened.

But they were to live in Haventon for two or three years anyway, while Father built the great tunnel that would connect Haventon and Blackridge on the other side of the mountain. And Betty Anne was to go to high school! Two or three years! She could not understand why her parents were so happy about it.

The Quartette

She studied her card. "Music, Room 412," it said. She looked around wildly for the stairs. They had disappeared completely. She hurried down the corridor to the left, only to find the cooking laboratory. She rushed back in the other direction and ran directly into one of the teachers. Even at that moment of confusion Betty Anne was struck by her loveliness. Her dress was of rosy lavender and her hair was as white as fresh snow on the mountains.

She spoke to Betty Anne, and her voice was like soft, firm music.

"Are you looking for something, my dear?" she was asking. "May I help you?"

Betty Anne wanted to throw herself into the kind arms and weep wildly, but she only dropped her eyes and said in a low tone:

"Music, Room 412."

"I am Mrs. Duncan, the music teacher," came the quiet answer. "Let's go up on the elevator." On the way up Betty Anne's hands clasped and unclasped. She wished she might find courage to lift her eyes above the gray shoes and shining silken hose, but she could not. She only murmured "Yes" and "No" to Mrs. Duncan's questions.

After music came assembly. Mrs. Duncan had said "Corabelle, will you take Betty Anne to assembly?" Corabelle had been quite willing, but when she found that Betty Anne was so shy she would scarcely speak, she had abandoned the attempt to make friends.

And now Betty Anne saw the quartet for the first time. She had heard it over the radio before and she had read how the girls had sung so beautifully at the Music Convention that they had won a beautiful cello for the school orchestra, but she had never quite realized that they would be so young—scarcely any older than Betty Anne herself. Suddenly, she thought of the songs she and Mother and Father sang nearly every evening, exchanging parts and gayly charging one another with whatever inharmonies resulted. Her throat swelled with a deep longing to be again in that familiar scene with no school facing her from day to day. A temporary apartment isn't like a cozy cabin.

* * *

It was a month later that Betty Anne was sitting again in assembly. Again she was listening to the quartet. She did not see how the girls could stand up before everyone and sing. Why, she could scarcely recite history and English in a tone loud enough for the class to hear; and when she was asked to explain an algebra problem, it was much easier to fail than to face the class with the probability of success.

Music class, of course, was different. Betty Anne almost forgot herself in music class. She would sing sometimes one part and sometimes another until Mrs. Duncan's soft gray eyes would smile understandingly into Betty Anne's blue ones. But if music class was different, the quartet was her joy. And what was Mr. Anderson saying?

"—— sorry that this will be the last time we shall hear the quartet together. Doris Smythe is leaving us for New York. We regret this exceedingly as the Music Convention is scheduled for two weeks from this ensuing Friday."

The quartet broken up? Oh, Betty Anne couldn't have it so. She looked across at Mrs. Duncan. How disappointed she must be feeling! Without her there would never have been any quartet at all. It was she who had chosen the girls, who had practiced with them and taught them and led them. Betty Anne longed to throw her arms about Mrs. Duncan and say, "Oh, I wish I could help!"

She was, as usual, the last to leave the room, and a low voice spoke to her as she was leaving. It was Mrs. Duncan's.

"Betty Anne," it said, "I have heard you in singing class many times. If you will let me work with you, I think that perhaps sometime we might be able to use you in Doris Smythe's place in the quartet. Your voice is true and its quality might blend with the rest. There simply isn't anyone else."

Betty Anne's throat tied itself into a knot. She tried to speak. She tried to look at Mrs. Duncan but she could do neither. She to sing in the quartet? Why, she couldn't even face a literature class! But what had she thought not 10 minutes before?—"I wish I could help!" Well, she could. Mrs. Duncan had said she could. Suddenly, she turned to Mrs. Duncan. Her voice did not sound like hers but it worked, anyway.

"Could I try soon, please?"

Mrs. Duncan looked surprised? "I could have the girls on Friday evening," she said.

Betty Anne nodded, trembling.

It is one thing to make up one's mind to do a certain thing; and it is quite another to do it. Three times Betty Anne walked up Mrs. Duncan's steps, listened to the laughter inside, turned and walked down again. But the quartet could not go on without her! There was no one else. She marched up the steps and thudded the knocker.

The girls all said, "Hello, Betty Anne," and immediately Mrs. Duncan sat down at the piano and began to play their parts. Betty Anne sat in one of the chintz-covered chairs and hummed her notes through. Mrs. Duncan smiled and nodded, and nodded and smiled.

"Betty Anne, you seem to know the parts."

Preparation

Betty Anne's hands twisted together. "Some I learned out of a quartet book of Father's. And some I bought out of my allowance."

Mrs. Duncan spoke very gently, "I should like to have you girls sing these three for assembly on Wednesday morning." She smiled at Betty Anne. "You can manage that second soprano very nicely, I think, Betty Anne."

Betty Anne cried out, "Oh, I couldn't." But the girls all said:

"Oh, yes, you can, Betty Anne!" And they put their arms around her and patted her hands so that they couldn't pull at each other or fumble uneasily with her handkerchief.

During the next few days Betty Anne practiced several times with the girls but more often with Mrs. Duncan alone. She loved these latter times, especially. She could scarcely believe that this was her voice. It was as clear and as free as though she were upon her own beloved mountain tops. But it was different when the girls were there. She wasn't so at ease and unafraid. And there was one song of which she never was sure. Alone she could sing her part perfectly—slip from the C-natural to A-flat without the faintest slur; but when they were all singing she was never quite certain.

Despair, uncertainty, fear took turns at Betty Anne's heart. Would she be able to strike the A-flat that made the lovely sustained minor chord; or would she fail? Suppose she didn't strike it perfectly!

"Sing tomorrow as though it were only you and I, Betty Anne," said Mrs. Duncan. "Sing so you can hear yourself, and then you won't have the slightest difficulty. You needn't doubt at all. I feel sure that you can do it perfectly."

Betty Anne's Test

"The quartet will sing for us." How many times had Betty Anne heard Mr. Anderson announce that? This time she would have to stand up and face all those people and be part of the quartet.

"Betty Anne Lee will take the second soprano part which Doris Smythe used to sing." Betty Anne crawled out of her seat like a little girl in a doll dance, stiff-armed and stiff-kneed. Her tongue felt round. How did one sing with a round tongue?

She saw the lavender dress and white hair that were Mrs. Duncan. Suddenly the words that had scarcely reached her the day before came so clearly that every other thought was dim in her mind. "Sing so you can hear yourself." She would try! She did not look at the audience; but she followed her music and she listened to her own voice. She could hear it as clearly as though she were singing alone. They were almost through. Betty Anne lifted her head and looked full at Mrs. Duncan. Then she sang her C-natural, held it, dropped down to A-flat as accurately and as surely as a nesting wren to a falling leaf or a floating feather. Mrs. Duncan was smiling. Betty Anne knew she had helped. She looked at the host of faces upturned. They were friendly faces.

"People," thought Betty Anne, "like Father and Mother—only just as old as I am. Why, I'm right where I belong! Oh, I shall never be afraid of them again."

Perhaps, Mrs. Duncan had known that all the time. Betty Anne could not know that she was already planning for Music Convention.

Jack, the Sailor-Dog

J. W. Burchell, Bristol, Eng.

ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE PIER CREW

Jack is a real sailor. He belongs to the pier master at Weston-super-Mare, England, and is always actively engaged helping the pier staff with their daily tasks. No one ever thought of teaching Jack anything. He learned his duties by watching the staff, and because he enjoys the company of the men and loves to be busy. When the Union Jack has to be hoisted to decorate the pier he is always eager to pull it up; when a steamer is about to leave, he hurries forward to ring the bell which warns late passengers to speed up a bit; and it is Jack who hauls in the small boat which is used to take the men out to larger vessels.

How to Make Use of Old Boxes

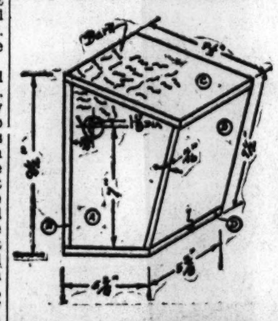
This is another of a series of articles prepared by the National Committee on Wood Utilization in its effort to bring about the utilization of secondhand wooden containers such as boxes, crates and barrels, now thrown away or burned. More than 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber is used annually in making these containers. If suitable for construction purposes, this lumber would build more than 400,000 average-size frame dwellings.

Any chickadee, titmouse or nuthatch will welcome a house like this covered with bark and located in an old orchard. Suet and nut meats placed on trays in trees near by will always help to attract these birds. This house may be easily constructed from pieces of old wooden boxes cut to the following dimensions:

A Chickadee House

Two pieces 11-16x5⅝x8⅛ inches for sides (A). One piece 11-16x5⅜x6⅝ inches for (B). One piece 11-16x5⅝x7½ inches for (C). One piece 11-16x5¾x5⅜ inches for floor (D). One piece 11-16x5⅜x8 3-16 inches for (E). Two butts (hinges). One hook and eye.

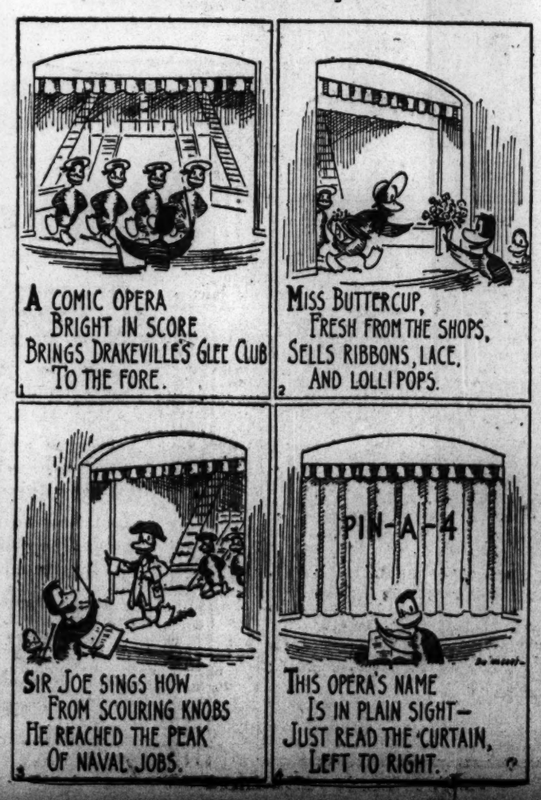
Lay out and cut sides (A) as shown.

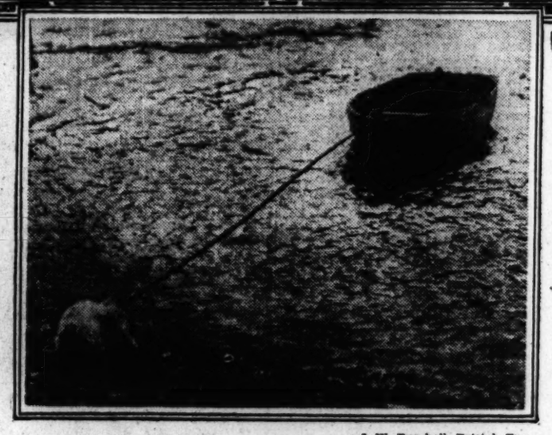


Bore 1⅛ inch diameter hole through one side. Nail (B), (C) and (E) to sides (A). Hinge floor (D) to (E). Cover the house with bark. Houses for chickadees and titmice should be placed six to to feet above the ground. Nuthatch houses should be placed 12 to 20 feet above the ground.

Dimensions and proper locations of homes for 27 different species of birds will be found in the booklet "You Can Make It for Camp and Cottage," published by the National Committee on Wood Utilization.

The Adventures of Waddles


A COMIC OPERA BRIGHT IN SCORE BRINGS DRAKEVILLE'S GLEE CLUB TO THE FORE.
MISS BUTTERCUP, FRESH FROM THE SHOPS, SELLS RIBBONS, LACE, AND LOLLI POPS.
SIR JOE SINGS HOW FROM SCOURING KNOBS HE REACHED THE PEAK OF NAVAL JOBS.
PIN-A-4
THIS OPERA'S NAME IS IN PLAIN SIGHT— JUST READ THE CURTAIN, LEFT TO RIGHT.



J. W. Burchell, Bristol, Eng.

ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE PIER CREW

Wandering the Sea Floor in Torres Strait

By JACK McLAREN

NEW kinds of deep-sea diving gear are constantly being invented. But in Torres Strait, that area of island-strewn water between New Guinea and Australia, which is the scene of a thriving deep-sea pearling industry, they keep to the old-fashioned sort of dress. For, diving in Torres Strait is not like diving elsewhere. In Torres Strait the diver works from a moving craft, and for that method of diving nothing better than the old style of dress has been discovered.

I have pearl dived there a good deal; indeed, I have walked over a considerable area of the floor of the Strait. It is a strange business. Diving starts each day as soon as the sun is strong enough for its light so to penetrate the water that the diver when on the bottom will be able to see his way about.

The crew, usually Malays and Papuans, dress the diver on deck—a slow and cumbersome process, a matter of shaking and punching him into the stiff canvas-and-rubber material, first soaping his hands that they may the more easily slip through the wide rubber wristbands of the dress. The leaded boots are strapped on, the helmet is adjusted, and the crew-boys at the air pump begin to turn. The air comes swishing into the helmet, fluttering the diver's hair.

Then the diver makes his heavy way to the rail and over onto a short, overside ladder. The chest- and back-leads, each half a hundred pounds, are put on, and the face glass of the helmet is closed and screwed tight. The tender takes up the life line and air pipe, gives a final look around to see that all is well, then nods to the diver, who is watching him through the face glass.

The Diver Descends

Whereupon the diver descends the ladder, very slowly, swaying from side to side, coming to the last of the rungs just about when his head is beneath the water. For a moment he stands there, with the underside of the lugger showing before him through the blue water. Then, with a hand at the outlet valve of the helmet so that by increasing or decreasing the pressure of the air in the dress he may regulate the speed of his descent, he steps backward off the ladder.

And with that the water goes rushing up past his face, a streaming blue greenness full of bright lances of sunshine, and directly above him the used air from the helmet makes a quick rush of silver bubbles. But presently the lances of sunlight fade and the blue greenness dims a little. He has a strong feeling of sideways movement; the lugger, sailing, is dragging him along. The water dims further. At 10 fathoms he can see no more than 40 yards, and at 15 no more than 30.

At 20 fathoms the bottom shows up suddenly, directly beneath him, gray and flat, and by closing his valve a little and thereby inflating the dress and reducing his weight, he lands so lightly as almost to bounce. With a jerk of the line he signals his safe arrival to the vessel above, and strides along.

Hills and Shrubs and Grasses

It is a place of beauty down here. There are delicate little shrubs whose every leaf seems to have a color of its own, a strange and shifting color such perhaps as could not live in air. There are things like dwarfed trees, immensely delicate of structure, sometimes standing in squares and lines like an ornamental garden. There are little hills covered with reed-like grasses that seem to sway in a wide slow rhythm. Within and about them are all manner of brightly colored fish.

But to the diver these things mean little. He has seen them all before, has many times tramped this way. He watches the ground for pearl shells. Now and again he signals a direction to the lugger. Maybe she is going too fast; whereupon by means of certain jerks and shakes of his life line he tells the tender to "lower the peak of the mainsail," and thereby slow her down.

He likewise signals change of direction. Away to the right he sees a pearl shell, edge up in a patch of mud. The length of his pipe and line will not allow him to reach it, so he signals to the vessel to bear over above the shell. He picks up the shell very carefully, stooping sideways, spreading his legs wide apart, for to bend down his head too far might cause the air to bank in the lower part of the dress and throw him over, a position from which he might have great difficulty in recovering.

"A "Silver-Lip" Shell

With his heavy diver's knife he knocks off some of the mollusks and other excrescences on the shell, and examines it. It is of a kind called "silver-lip," more than a foot across, and very valuable. There is a small bulge which, when the shell is opened, might or might not prove to be a pearl; but this is not his chief interest. In Torres Strait the discovery of pearls is only incidental; it is the shell, the mother-of-pearl, on which the diver counts. He puts the shell in a net bag he carries for the purpose and goes on.

Thus maybe for a mile, two miles, three, he wanders about the bottom of the sea, a bloated monstrous figure, grotesquely light of step. He climbs small hills, descends small valleys. He knows these hills and valleys individually, and has names for them, just as the hills and valleys of the land have names. He comes across the footprints of other divers, and places where they picked up shell. He sees places where anchors of other luggers have caught and held. Now and again he sees another diver, a vaguely outlined figure who looms up suddenly in the blue greenness and as suddenly disappears.

He has fleeting glimpses of sharks and other great fish, but they seldom come near him; a diver in the dress looks too strange and awesome, and the noise of the air rushing up out of his helmet is frightening indeed. Whenever one of these creatures does threaten to come too close, he inserts a finger under the rubber wristband of his dress and releases a thin stream of air directly at it; whereupon the fish vanishes.

At length he comes to a sand-bank over which his lugger cannot sail, and goes up. He now rests, and maybe has a meal, while the shells he has brought up are cleaned and examined, and when the lugger is again in deep water, goes overside once more.

Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Bunzlau, Germany

Dear Editor:

We heard through one of our friends that you arrange correspondence between Americans and Germans. We are four German students and wish to correspond with boys in America or England. We should like to hear something about the youth of these countries, and about the habits and customs of other people. Therefore, will you please put our names in the Mail Bag?

Reinhold H. (19)
Hans-Ullrich K. (18)
Günter H. (18)
Kurt N. (18)

[Send in your letters for these four German boys in the usual way.—Ed.]

Gordon, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I read a good many Monitors and am interested in the Mail Bag. My two smaller brothers correspond with people in America. My hobby is collecting stamps and I should be glad to exchange with anyone in America or Europe. I have old and new Australian ones to exchange.

My home is near Sydney, but I go to school in Hobart. I am especially keen on cricket and tennis, and belong to a walking club in Hobart. We often go for walks up Mount Wellington (just 4000 feet) at the back of Hobart. William D. H.

White Bear, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, but I have been thinking about doing it for a long time.

We live at Bald Eagle Lake, just a mile from White Bear. In the summer I wander around in the few woods that are left—for Bald Eagle is getting to be quite a popular summer resort—and catch butterflies and moths. I have collected a number of varieties of butterflies, but the moths seem scarcer. I should enjoy hearing from some girl who is also an insect enthusiast.

Our Scout captain gave each girl in our troop a cocoon as a Christmas present. As she knew that insect collecting is my favorite hobby she gave me five varieties, including a luna, which is very rare in Minnesota. In April or May, when the cocoons open it will be so interesting to see the moths appear.

I am 16 years old and a senior in high school. I should like to correspond with some girl in South America, the British Isles, or Australia, and hear about the insects in those countries. Helen H.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am a boy of 19 writing my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I would like to receive letters from boys of 16 and up.

My father has been taking the Monitor for several years, and we attend Nineteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, Ill. I have always lived in this city and will be glad to answer any questions I can about it. I am a Chicago Cubs baseball fan.

We now have the new trackless trolley buses running near my home. They are faster than the street cars and much more comfortable. Operating on pneumatic tires, without tracks, they have electric motors fed by overhead trolley wires. The absence of tracks permits the coaches to maneuver with ease over most of the street. Howard H. J.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much, as well as the rest of the Monitor.

I am a Junior in Grant, the largest high school in the State of Oregon. It has over 2300 enrolled this year. It is a lovely big school and I am glad that I have the privilege of attending it. I am interested in typing and shorthand, swimming, and gym.

Portland is a beautiful place in summer and autumn when all the leaves are turning into autumn colors. As many of you perhaps know, Portland is famous for its roses and is often called the Rose city.

I should be glad to receive letters from other Mail Baggers my own age (16), as well as from older ones, and I promise faithfully to answer all letters I may receive. Verna W.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Millicent C. (12), Darlington, England.
Sylvia S. (15), Liverpool, England—Studying French.
Lottie C. (16), Clinton, Me.—Especially from England and western states.
Gertrud W. (17), Hamburg, Germany.
Doris H. (18), Winnipeg, Canada.
Beryl E. (over 20), Claremont, West Australia.

Boys

William S. (16), North Ormesby, Yorks, England—Interested in stamps.
Roy M. (17), Lakemba, N. S. W., Australia—Exchange stamps.
Darcy S. (17), Washington, D. C.—Interested in stamps and aviation.
Claude E. (over 20), Claremont, West Australia—Especially from Germany.
Walter L. (20), Frankfurt, Germany.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Current Events

Report of Commission on National Prohibition

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S Law Enforcement Commission (the Wickersham Commission) has recently made its report. Its recommendations in connection with prohibition have long been eagerly awaited by both "wets" and "drys," and are now causing much discussion.

According to the commission the United States can do one of four things as its next step in dealing with this problem. It is possible to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment; to repeal the enforcing Volstead Act, while retaining the amendment; to give more vigorous and wholehearted efforts to enforce the amendment; or to revise it.

The commission as a whole is definitely against repeal of the amendment, and against what would be in fact a dishonest subterfuge, the retaining of the amendment while repealing the Volstead Act, by which alone it can be enforced.

As to the other two steps, opinion on the commission is almost equally divided, four favoring better enforcement and five favoring some form of revision. (The two remaining members are in favor of repeal.)

On the question of enforcement the commission says:

"In a number of particulars, it must be pronounced that there has not been the kind of test of enforceability of national prohibition which would have been desirable.

"It may be urged that the bad features of enforcement, or nonenforcement, which obtain today may be obviated with the lapse of time and certain improvements in the machinery of enforcement, through improved enforcement personnel, divorce of enforcement from politics, provision of more men, more money and better equipment for the enforcing agencies, and certain amendments of the statutes and of the administrative regulations.

"On the other hand, it may be urged that the primary difficulties in the way of enforcement lie deeper than these things. The statute has been in force for a decade with large majorities in Congress pledged to give effect to it and militant organizations pushing to that end.

"There has been more sustained pressure to enforce this law than on the whole has been true of any other federal statue, although this pressure in the last four or five years has met with increasing resistance as the sentiment against prohibition has developed."

As to the fourth possibility, some form of revision, four general types of plans have been submitted. Of these the commission states that "the best showing of results" is that of the Swedish system.

The commission also lists a number of points as being essential to any plan to take the place of the Eighteenth Amendment, four of which are given here:

"(1) The revision should be such as to do away with the absolute rigidity of the amendment as it stands. It should give scope for trying out further plans honestly with some margin for adjustment to local situations and the settled views of particular communities. It should admit of different modes or types of prohibition, or control in different localities in case Congress approves. It should aim at keeping control in the nation and committing details and initiative to the states.

"(2) It should be such as to conserve the benefits of the present situation by national and state repression of saloons and open drinking places and yet permit, where demanded by public opinion, an honest, general or local control of manufacture or importation and distribution, consistent with the minimum demand which otherwise in very many localities at least, will tend to bring about a régime of nullification or defiance of law.

"(3) It should allow of attempts by general or nationally approved local systems of control to do away with the enormous margin of profit which is at the bottom of wide-spread corruption and general lawlessness.

"(4) It should involve a minimum of interference with the existing system and a possibility of retaining it or returning to it as communities are or become ready for or reconciled to it."

All the members of the commission agree that everything possible should be done to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment as long as it remains a part of the Constitution, and President Hoover made his own position clear when he said: "The commission, by a large majority, does not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a method of cure for the inherent abuses of the liquor traffic. I am in accord with this view."

A Man of Honor

"One man picked out of ten thousand" is what "Current Events" calls Mr. Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, quoting from Hamlet, "To be honest as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand." And it adds:

"Since the reign of Charles II, he and his ancestors have been engaged in the iron industry. Nearly everything he has in the world consists of shares in that 'ancient industry.' A few years ago he could have sold his iron interests at $15 a share. Now they have fallen to 40 cents. He has lost millions of dollars and is proud of it.

"'When you have an old name in business,' he says, 'against which nothing has ever been said; when you know the public has come into the business on the strength of that name, it is an impossibility to throw your shares on the market when you know that in all human probability the loss will fall on them, not on you.' Three cheers for Mr. Baldwin!"

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THE HOME FORUM

Golden Moments

FROM many points of view we are all rich. Have you ever, for example, thought of including in your list of possessions the fine pictures, all atmosphere, color, and wonder that hang upon the walls of what might be called the Landscape Gallery in your House of Memory? How enchanting, at any time, a walk round that gallery can be!

Here is a little seascape; a glimpse of the North Sea seen through a rift in long, monotonous sand dunes clothed with wild marram grass: a low, gray horizon, all clouds, an antiquated inn, a tossing sea without a single sail, over which the wind comes whistling landward, and two travelers with their dog standing still in the sandy gap which can but lead to desolation. Flanders, you say to yourself, and pass along to other memory pictures allied to this one by subtlest threads of thought: a market square in a sleepy, gabled town of many colored shutters, or maybe a sunset scene, all crimson, gold and lemon, upon a hollow land.

It is not necessarily those who live in extraordinarily beautiful places who become possessed of beautiful thought pictures. Moments of quickened consciousness to which we owe glimpses of beauty are common to all and may descend upon us anywhere. "And every land a Palestine." The reader has only to cast back his thought to prove this. It is however in poetry that we most often find these transcendently lovely glimpses of the world recorded. For as John Clare put it:

The poets in the tales they tell
And with their happy powers
Make places where their fancies dwell
Seem happier lands than ours.

Instances of this heightened vision when "time, like yesterday's loaf is sliced as with a knife,"—to quote Robert Bridges, and some clear-cut memory is gained, are extremely plentiful in the world's literature and very interesting to collect. They occur in prose as well as poetry, and are often the nucleus from which a masterpiece has sprung. So, for Joseph Conrad, it was easy, drawing upon the treasures of memory, to describe the wondrous East as he once remembered seeing it in youth, awakening in a small boat where he had slept with three companions after long tolling at the oars to escape the great sea. "All the East," says he, "is contained in that vision of my youth . . . The high outline of mountains blue and afar in the morning, like faint mist at noon; a jagged wall of purple at sunset . . . a wide bay smooth as glass and polished like ice, shimmering in the dark . . . a puff of wind, a puff faint and tepid and laden with strange odors of blossoms, of aromatic woods;" and then, "a wide sweep of bay, the glittering sands . . . the sea blue like the sea of a dream, and the crowd of attentive faces, the blaze of vivid colour." All this and much else that met the eyes of the young sailor from a far land, as he opened them after his long sleep beside that sun-baked quay, became for the great writer, in after years, a vast picture gallery whence he might draw at his pleasure.

Walter De La Mare is another author much given to preserving momentary scenes from memory. That shining March morning, for instance, commemorated in a charming tale, when the blue sky lured little Tom to walk down into the meadows, where, standing at the edge of a flash of sparkling water which had collected in a hollow, he saw two snow white birds—visitors from a far land, floating and disporting themselves on the dappled water all amongst the reflections of the light clouds and budding trees. We have little doubt that the writer himself was Tom who edged along the pathway near the celandine with its shovel-shaped glossy leaves.

It is of course the great poets who have best enshrined imaginative moments, Wordsworth declaring himself to be of the opinion that at such times of quickened vision, "one sees a fragment of what the universe may be like to the everyday perception of higher intelligences," and ascribing to his own bright memories the power of bringing peace and rest to his imagination.

It was not always a particularly striking scene that produced in Wordsworth such transcendental feeling. Indeed, the example which he chooses to give us in "The Prelude" only concerns the memory of a lonely country walk when he felt the wonder of

the wind and sleety rain,
And all the business of the elements,
The single sheep, and the one blasted tree,
And the bleak music from that old stone wall,
The noise of wood and water, and the mist.

There have been many exponents of the way in which this quickened insight leads to beauty with its transfiguring effects, making of the ordinary world a place of wonder. Lovers of Blake will remember how the little lamb upon the green bank, the procession of sweet orphan children to church, even the sight of a robin redbreast, could wake in this sovran poet "feelings of solemn awe." Vaughan is another writer of the same type and his poem, "The World"—one of the most beautiful in the English language—is a triumphant example of a moment's vision, shrined in verse, remaining to "open men's eyes inwards into the realms of thought" for long, long years: the lines are well known.

I saw Eternity the other night,
Like a great Ring of pure and endless light,
All calm, as it was bright:
And round beneath it, Time in hours, days, years,
Driven by the spheres,
Like a vast shadow moved.

The scene commemorated by poets who have lived moments like these may be quite common ones—starlight, for instance, may be seen from any back street — their urgency and beauty are not due to singularity, but rather to that moving spirit of imagination which lives with joy. Their beauty has left, as Wordsworth says, upon the beholder's thought "a serene accord" and so has worked

with a power as sweet
And gracious, almost might I dare to say,
As virtue is, or goodness.

Literature abounds in such records: a particularly attractive modern poem —John Masefield's "Biography"—being all compact of a sailor's reminiscences of golden instances of vision by land and water.

But, as I have said already, each of us can supplement such bright memories from his own human experience. Such a picture I possess of early morning in summer time beside an English river. I had arrived in a small boat in the darkness, the evening before, at an inn so desolate and remote that it is only known to fishermen, had supped with strange companions in the flagged kitchen, spent the night in a gaunt, bare bedchamber where I was awakened early by the eastern sun shining in upon me. Curious to see what manner of house this could be set upon the solitary river's edge, though it was but five o'clock and no one save myself stirring, I rose, crept quietly downstairs and found a door opening straight upon the freshness of the scented morning. The river, which widened close by into a deep, still pool edged with tall grasses and sweet flowers, lay right at my feet sparkling at the foot of a little wooden jetty; the birds were singing their first ecstatic songs; never had I seen meadows more wonderfully green, dew bespangled and flowery, trees more deeply tufted, shadows more gloriously rich and strange. As the poet Gray once said of a similar experience, "It is very odd it makes no figure on paper, yet I shall remember it as long as the sun, or at least as long as I endure." Sometimes I think I should like to find that inn again, but would the light of imagination shine again as brightly? Probably not. But there will be other moments, I know, when earth will appear like heaven and I shall watch for these.

G. T.

Posters in a Railway Office

Each pictorial delight
Like an invitation bright
Bids you take a shining track
To some fairyland, and back.

Pictured, tall Yosemite
Beckons irresistibly
And a wood without a name
Waves its welcome from a frame.

Crater Lake's abysmal blue
Smiles inscrutably at you;
Arizona's painted sand
Mutely lifts a beckoning hand.

Leaping waves invite escape
To a northern, rockbound cape;
Shasta's glaciated cone
Gleams above its timber zone.

Posters placed to catch the eye,
Signalling each passerby;
You have carried me Somewhere—
And without a cent of fare!

Marion Ffarward.

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Consolation

A sudden alighting of sparrows
Cheers the little persimmon tree.
Her persimmons were beautiful,
Round, orange-colored, very large.
Now they are gone.

But sparrows are gay!
They skip about on her branches
Among the bright leaves.
They shower her with song!
Then, with sudden flight
They are gone!

For a little
She has still her leaves.
They flutter like sparrows!
They are gay, orange-colored!
Some have fallen.

Sparrows fly away,
But every day they fly back!
When her branches are bare,
They will come every day,
Will skip about,

Will shower her with song,
Will keep her amused
Until green leaves come,
And spring!
They are gay fellows!
Those sparrows!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

Birds of the Everglades

Almost as straight as the flight of an arrow, the trail traverses a level monotony of land from west to east. The globular yellow fruit of the chinaberry tree around isolated cabins is forgotten with the sudden newness of the surrounding landscape. Marsh or "saw grass," waving green, instead of making a desolate scene of desertion, spreads gray in a swath of wind, flutters under a grove of adjacent mangroves whose glossy green leaves top their water-seeking tuberous roots.

Deep canals parallel the eastward-bound road, and run north and south through the water-covered land from Lake Okeechobe, providing refreshment for the countless mangroves, offer havens for the giant-boled cypresses that begin its westward source in swamp lands, cypresses that are now gray and solemnly devoid of foliage, make a delightful refuge for the black bass that flip and spread widening circles of water, and serve as waterways for the dugout canoes of Seminole Indians, poling slowly along under a sunshine that seems universal.

Human beings, except for an occasional Seminole, Indian in shirt and American in the other constituents of his costume, are conspicuously absent. Lessening on a far horizon, their brilliant shirts resolve into dazzling and colorful stripes, but their brown faces are impassive as they skim along in their narrow canoes or wander about in search of game or fish. With the absence of humanity, there is no feeling of loneliness. Even though the vast vista of saw grass, interspersed with palms and pines on islands or oases in a green Sahara, may seem a desert, the feeling is offset by the innumerable birds of the Everglades.

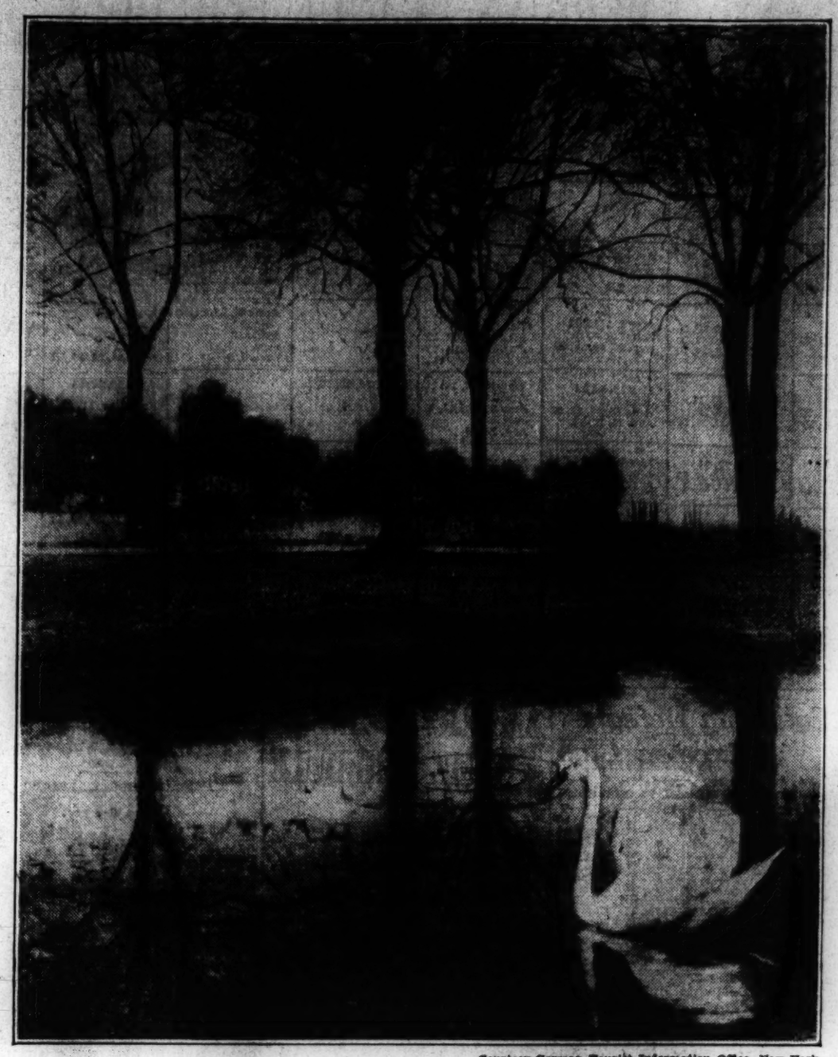
Sweeping, black, and wide-winged, huge red-billed buzzards either sit at the roadside, spread and dry their wings on the rocky outcropping marl ledges of the roadside canals, or perch on the topmost branches of gray water-oaks or cypresses. Beneath them spreads the thick foliage of chinkapin bushes hugging the canal banks, an occasional mangrove, and sharp-fanned palmetto bushes. Back of them on the level plain, providing a background of far-away greens for the countless hosts of birds, are clumps of pines, tall, majestic and serene; copses and far-flung stretches of pines that seem to follow one endlessly, continuously and quietly. Against the acres of thin gray cypresses, fence-like in their repetition, a flock of upwinging cranes makes its way. The individual beauty of these birds, of pure white with the accompanying deep yellow of feet and bill, emerges into a sweeping mass of white, delightfully picturesque against the green marsh background.

Birds are active and inactive, by the tens and hundreds of thousands. Above the pineapple-like air plants in the water, oaks and cypresses, rest white herons whose wings are edged with a black that is jet in tone. Below them, in twos, threes and larger groups, are blue herons with yellow bills awaiting an approaching dinner at the waters' edges. Their slate blue, which has in it a soft gray tone, slightly different from the ringed blue and white collars of the ruffle-crested kingfishers, is another blue note in the bird world of the Everglades. In the air a blue heron sails away, his neck like the letter S, strangely reminiscent of a picture of a sacred ibis on an ancient Egyptian papyrus. In the quiet, the note of the kingfisher sounds like a fisherman's click reel, and in its midst, a gray crane takes fright at a car on the trail. Flapping his broad gray wings and tucking up his long legs that serve as stilts for his perchings in the water, he flies higher and higher over palmettos and pines to the interior and solitude. An unheard signal makes a high pine that has been spotted darkly with blackbirds, a forgotten haven, as the sweeping birds squeak hoarsely in the rush of sudden flight.

In the silence the caws, loud and clear, of a hundred or more crows, are heard. These large black birds fly swiftly, probably because they have sighted, in the top of a large and barren cypress, the white crest of an eagle, quiet, but ever eager-eyed on his surveying aerie. Farther on, thousands of cranes feed in the marshes; parts of their flocks sweeping to better feeding grounds, others wading to handier retreats of rushes and marsh grass like tiny children on stilts.

Like the eagle, but devoid of his keen eyesight, sleepy of mien and demeanor, are perched gray owls; old philosophers were they to wear as beards the straggly Spanish moss that some of the cypresses wear in decoration.

Habitations are nonexistent in this wild land, unless the palmetto-thatched and open-sided platforms of an encampment of the Seminoles are considered. But only two of these frail settlements appear as buffers between the insistent teeming Everglades' bird life and far-away towns, and their minuteness is nigh eradicated by the gigantic reaches of the marshy land of canals, saw grass, pines, oaks, palmettos, cypresses, and the endless variety of grays, blues, whites, and blacks of the bird life that shifts constantly against the shading greens.



Courtesy German Tourist Information Office, New York

The Swan. From a Painting by Hans Thoma

GERMAN masters of the nineteenth century exclusively were represented in the Boehm Collection which was on exhibition in the Prussian Academy of Arts in Berlin during the summer of 1930. The collection of about twoscore paintings included the work of Liebermann, Truebner, Hans Thoma, Feuerbach and Max Klinger, and its prominent paintings were from the hands of masters of the realistic and impressionistic schools. "The Swan" was one of the most admired.

Chad

"Good-mornin', little man," said the Major pleasantly, and Chad knew straightway that he had found a friend. But there was silence. Chad scanned the horses and the strange vehicle and the old driver and the pickaninny who, hearing the boy's voice, had stood up on his seat and was grinning over one of the hind wheels, and then his eyes rested on the Major with a simple confidence and unconscious appeal that touched the Major at once.

"Are you goin' my way?" The Major's nature was too mellow and easy-going to pay any attention to final g's. Chad lifted his old gun and pointed up the road.

"I'm a-goin' thataway."

"Well, don't you want a ride?"

"Yes," he said, simply.

"Climb right in, my boy."

"Does your father live down in the mountains?"

"No," said Chad, shortly.

The Major looked at the lad gravely.

"Don't little boys down in the mountains ever say 'sir' to their elders?"

"No," said Chad, "No, sir," he added gravely, and the Major broke into a pleased laugh—the boy was quick as lightning.

"I ain't got no daddy. An' no mammy—I ain't got nothin'." It was said quite simply, as though his purpose merely was not to sail under false colors, and the Major's answer was quick and apologetic:

"Oh!" he said, and for a moment there was silence again. Chad watched the woods, the fields, and the cattle, the strange grain growing about him, and the birds and the trees. Not a thing escaped his keen eye, and, now and then, he would ask a question which the Major would answer with some surprise and wonder. His artless ways pleased the old fellow.

"You haven't told me your name."

"You hain't axed me."

"Well, I axe you now," laughed the Major, but Chad saw nothing to laugh at.

"Chad," he said.

"Chad what?"

Now it had always been enough in the mountains, when anybody asked him his name for him to answer simply—Chad. He hesitated now and his brow wrinkled as though he were thinking hard.

"I don't know," said Chad.

"What? Don't know your own name?" The boy looked up into the Major's face with eyes that were so frank and unashamed and at the same time so vaguely troubled that the Major was abashed.

"Of course not," he said kindly as though it were the most natural thing in the world that a boy should not know his own name. Presently the Major said, reflectively:

"Chadwick."

"Chad," corrected the boy.

"Yes, I know"; and the Major went on thinking that Chadwick happened to be an ancestral name in his own family.—JOHN FOX JR., in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

La actitud hacia el gobierno

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¡QUE sabio era el consejo que el profeta Jeremías dió a su pueblo cuando por su falta de vigilancia espiritual y su desobediencia a Dios habían perdido su independencia como nación y habían caído bajo el yugo de Babilonia! Este consejo, que era una inspiración divina, resultó de la comunión pura que Jeremías había entretenido con Dios. No habían de rebelarse contra Babilonia, sino habían de llevar su vida normal bajo su gobierno y habían de cuidar de mantener su actitud mental hacia ello en forma debida. Fueron amonestados, "Y procurad la paz de la ciudad á la cual os hice traspasar, y rogad por ella á Jehová; porque en su paz tendréis vosotros paz" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera). Aquí los Israelitas tenían la ocasión de probar la gran verdad, que en realidad no hay más que un gobierno, el gobierno de Dios y que si uno quiere obedecer solamente la ley celestial de este gobierno espiritual inmutable, puede prosperar bajo cualquier gobierno humano al cual parezca estar sujeto. Se les fué dada la promesa de que si querrían obedecer a la visión de Jeremías, habían de estar libres otra vez como nación, después de setenta años en Babilonia. Aquellos que eran demasiado impacientes para aceptar la verdad de las palabras del profeta tenían que sufrir las tristes consecuencias.

En la historia original de los Israelitas, la vida de José había dado demostraciones espléndidas de que el individuo que es obediente a Dios, puede prosperar bajo cualquier forma de gobierno humano. Sin culpa suya José se encontró sujeto a un gobierno extraño. Por su expresión de amor universal fué llevado a dar servicio excelente a aquel gobierno en un tiempo de crisis en su historia; y por este servicio, su prosperidad, lo mismo que aquella de sus hermanos que le habían perjudicado, fué asegurada.

Cuando Daniel fué hecho prisionero en Babilonia, el gobierno se arrogó el poder de prohibir a sus ciudadanos que adorasen a Dios. Este decreto le dió ocasión a Daniel de probar que el Dios al cual él servía podía librarle de los leones. La misma arrogancia de aquella ley pronto expuso su futilidad y le procuró al Dios de Daniel un reconocimiento respetuoso entre los Caldeos.

Durante la vida de Jesús su pueblo era sujeto al gobierno de Roma. Jesús nunca hizo ningun esfuerzo en una tentativa de derribar este gobierno. Su propia nación era deseosa de un guía que hiciera tal cosa y le desechó porque no prometió hacerlo. El estaba ocupado fiel y consagradamente en el asunto de establecer el gobierno de Dios sobre la tierra. Su contestación sabia a los fariseos, que trataban de envolverle en palabras sediciosas contra Roma, fué: "Pagad pues á César lo que es de César, y á Dios lo que es de Dios."

La Ciencia Cristiana continua con esta misma obra. Equipado por un entendimiento acerca de Dios y del hombre, el estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana toma sobre sí la responsabilidad de pensar correctamente sobre los asuntos del mundo, sin miedo y lleno de alegría. En vez de ser aniquilado por violencia e injusticia, insiste mentalmente en su falta de realidad, y se alegra del progreso de la humanidad hacia condiciones mejores. Puede considerar todas la naciones del mundo con benevolencia. Sabe que un reconocimiento constante de la omnipresencia del perfecto e inmutable gobierno de Dios, y de la irrealidad completa del mal, eliminará todo lo que sea sin valor en los gobiernos humanos.

Indicando la fuerza poderosa a la cual todo discípulo del Cristo puede unirse, Mrs. Eddy escribe (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pág. 287), "El Amor vivido en corte o cabaña es Dios demostrado, gobernando los gobiernos, las industrias, los derechos humanos, la libertad y la vida."

Informasión respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Old Oak Under Blue

Many of the old houses round about speak very plainly of those days when Kingston was a royal borough, and nobles and courtiers lived there, near their king, and the long road to the palace gates was gay all day with clanking steel and prancing palfreys, and rustling silks and velvets, and fair faces. The large and spacious houses, with their oriel, latticed windows, their huge fireplaces, and their gabled roofs, breathe of the days of hose and doublet, of pearl-embroidered stomachers, and complicated oaths. They were upraised in the days "when men knew how to build." The hard red bricks have only grown more firmly set with time, and their oak stairs do not creak and grunt when you try to go down them quietly.

Speaking of oak staircases reminds me that there is a magnificent carved oak staircase in one of the houses in Kingston. It is a shop now, in the marketplace, but it was evidently once the mansion of some great personage. A friend of mine, who lives at Kingston, went there to buy a hat one day, and in a thoughtless moment, put his hand in his pocket and paid for it then and there.

The shopman (he knows my friend) was naturally a little staggered at first; but quickly recovering himself, and feeling that something ought to be done to encourage this sort of thing, asked our hero if he would like to see some fine old carved oak. My friend said he would; and the shopman thereupon took him through the shop, and up the staircase of the house. The balusters were a superb piece of workmanship, and the wall all the way up was oak-paneled, with carving that would have done credit to a palace. From the stairs they went into the drawing-room, which was a large, bright room, decorated with a somewhat startling though cheerful paper of a blue ground. There was nothing, however, remarkable about the apartment, and my friend wondered why he had been brought there. The proprietor went up to the paper, and tapped it. It gave forth a wooden sound.

"Oak," he explained. "All carved oak, right up to the ceiling, just the same as you saw on the staircase."

"But, great Cæsar! man," expostulated my friend; "you don't mean to say you have covered over oak with blue wall-paper?"

"Yes," was the reply; "it was expensive work. Had to match-board it all over first, of course. But the room looks cheerful now. It was awful gloomy before."—From "Three Men in a Boat," by JEROME K. JEROME.

Attitude Toward Government

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW sage was the counsel which the prophet Jeremiah gave to his people when, through their lack of spiritual alertness and their disobedience to God, they had lost their independence as a nation and fallen under the yoke of Babylon! This counsel, divinely inspired, was the result of Jeremiah's pure communion with God. They were not to rebel against Babylon, but under its government were to carry on the normal activities of daily living, and they were to be sure to keep their mental attitude right toward it. They were admonished, "And seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it: for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace." Here the Israelites had the opportunity to prove the great truth that there is in reality but one government, the government of God, and that if one will but obey the heavenly law of this unchanging spiritual government, he can prosper, no matter to what human government he seems to be subject. They were promised that if they should be obedient to Jeremiah's vision, after seventy years at Babylon they should be nationally free again. Those who were too impatient to accept the correctness of the prophet's utterance, had to suffer dire consequences.

In the earlier history of the Israelites, Joseph's life had offered splendid proof that the individual who is obedient to God may prosper under any form of human government. By no fault of his own, Joseph found himself subject to an alien government. Through his sense of universal love, he was enabled to serve that government splendidly in a time of crisis in its history; and through this service his own prosperity, as well as that of the brothers who had wronged him, was also assured.

When Daniel was made captive in Babylon, the government arrogated to itself the power to forbid its citizens to worship God. This decree gave Daniel the opportunity to prove that the God whom he served could deliver him from the lions. The very arrogance of that law soon exposed its futility, and brought the God of Daniel respectful recognition among the Chaldeans.

During Jesus' entire lifetime, his people were subject to the government of Rome. Jesus did not expend one iota of effort in attempting to overthrow this government. His own people were desirous of a leader who would do that very thing, and rejected him because he did not promise to do this. He went faithfully and wholeheartedly about his business of establishing the government of God upon earth. His wise answer to the Pharisees who were endeavoring to involve him in seditious utterances against Rome was, "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

Christian Science continues the same work. Equipped with the understanding of God and man, the student of Christian Science fearlessly and joyously assumes his responsibility of thinking correctly about the affairs of the world. Instead of being overwhelmed by violence and injustice, he mentally insists upon their unreality, and rejoices in the progress of humanity toward better conditions. He is able to regard all of the nations of the world benevolently, just as he regards his individual fellow men benevolently. He knows that the continuing recognition of the ever-presence of God's perfect and changeless government, and of the utter unreality of evil, will cause whatever is unworthy to fall away from human governments.

Indicating the mighty power with which every follower of the Christ may unite, Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 287), "Love lived in a court or cot is God exemplified, governing governments, industries, human rights, liberty, life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Gardening on Splash Pike

"Flower Day's past," announced the fairest of the rural maids who had come with ecstatic steps down the dusty pike in quest of lettuce seed and sweet corn for planting.

"When was that?" asked the Scribbler with more interest in the speaker than the subject. What did exactly eight-years-old know about such mysteries? How much of the ancestral garden lore had she made her own already?

"Last Thursday and Friday," was the unhesitant answer as she of the nut-brown skin and sparkling eyes paused at the gate, pleased to continue the conversation and prolong the visit—such amenities occurring only too rarely between her summer tasks of gardening and chicken tending.

"And what did you do then?" catechized the Scribbler shamelessly, knowing very well what the reply would be.

"Plant flowers!" was the prompt response. There was a measure of pride, perhaps even a suspicion of superiority, in the rising inflection. What else indeed should one do on Flower Day? Was that not the purpose for which it was ordained from the beginning?

The Scribbler knew without further words that the much-cherished geraniums had been brought forth from their winter quarters in the farmhouse sitting room and cellar, and set in prim rows along the front porch where their gay blossoms would add their quota to the gayety of the midsummer world. She knew also that the zinnias, the marigolds, the balsams, the nasturtiums, all the favored annuals that were to be seeded, were already in their places in the trim beds about the house yard. For this much she had learned in a year of neighboring: in the household of the sparkling-eyed young gardener no flower was ever to be planted, slipped, or seeded except on Flower Day.

At first, as is to be expected of the uninitiated, she was puzzled by the unfamiliar term that kept recurring whenever the conversation turned to gardening. For a while she curbed her curiosity, concealed her ignorance. At length she threw discretion to the winds, daring to inquire, "What and when is Flower Day?"

"It's when the sign is right for planting flowers," she was told simply and without condescension. "You know it by the lady with a flower in her hand."

Alas, so woefully ignorant was the Scribbler at the time that she did not know the "lady" of the almanac, the Virgo of the Zodiac, held ever a flower in her hand. However, investigation disclosed the fact, also that certain days of each month were under her dominion. Then and then only was it favorable for planting or transplanting flowers, according to the accepted Splash Pike tradition.

Perhaps because this was the beginning, the A, the Alpha, of her education in local garden lore the Scribbler remembered it the most distinctly, cherishing it as something apart from the long confusing list of not-to-be-disregarded signs that confronted her like some strange new language as the seasons passed. What crops to plant in the "light" of the moon, what in the "dark," what signs to heed, what to beware, when to cover from the frost and when not, when to gather the crops, can the surplus, make the kraut—all that was overstrenuous for one inclined to dreams. Only a strong sense of humor kept it from assuming too large a place in the scheme of things. Would the beans planted, ignorantly, under the wrong sign fail to flourish because of it? No, they surpassed all the beans on the pike, as the triumphant Scribbler dared to report in the face of the authority.

"It's a wonder they did," she was told in tones implying what a narrow escape had been hers.

Flower Day, however, gave her no such concern. It was easily located, easily remembered. It could be observed or not as one inclined. There was about it a savor of pleasure rather than practicality, of leisure rather than unending work. It seemed not unfitting that the eight-year-old gardener of Splash Pike should be carrying on the venerable tradition. "Flower Day's past." So might have spoken, thought the Scribbler, some of her small Hanoverian kinsmen of the long ago. Perhaps a little suntanned, sparkling-eyed cousin made the same remark before turning to follow the Pied Piper with equally ecstatic steps.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. WM. ADAMS A ROUND AHEAD

Scores Surprise Victory Over Eleonora Sears in U. S. Squash Racquets

UNITED STATES SQUASH RACQUETS WOMEN'S TEAM STANDINGS

CLASS A

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	2	0	8	2	1.000
Boston	1	1	7	3	.500
New York	1	1	5	5	.500
Buffalo	1	1	4	6	.500
Albany	0	2	1	9	.000

CLASS B

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C.
Boston	2	0	7	3	1.000
Philadelphia	0	1	2	3	.000
New York	0	1	1	4	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 5—Mrs. William Adams Jr., wife of a former Class B squash tennis champion, scored a surprise victory to enter the semifinal round of the women's United States squash racquets championship for 1931, yesterday at the Greenwich Country Club, when she defeated Miss Eleonora R. Sears, of Boston, first United States champion, after the latter had eliminated Mrs. Ary J, Lamme of Rye, the former Agnes Sherwood. The score of Mrs. Adams's victory was 15—8,15—12,15—2. This places her ahead of the field, which includes the two sisters from Philadelphia, Miss Phyllis Bowes, and Miss Cecelia Bowes, who will encounter each other today, Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., and Miss Aurine Boyden of Boston, who will also be opposed today, and Mrs. H. Stuart Green, of Ardsley, who will encounter Miss Ruth Hall, of Philadelphia, a sister of J. Gilbert Hall, of lawn tennis fame.

Philadelphia continued to lead the team championship in Class A, as the result of a victory over Buffalo, 5 to 0, while Boston clinched the Class B title, by a defeat of the New York second team, 4 to 1, after a victory over Philadelphia the day before. The Philadelphia Class A team is composed of Miss Ruth Hall, Mrs. C. Crawford Madeira, Miss Cecelia Bowes, Miss Esther Daley, and Miss C. Peele, while the new champions in Class B include the following Boston players, Mrs. Donald Holbrook, Miss Peggy Read, Mrs. K. Francis, Mrs. Homer Albers, and Miss J. Murphy. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—

Fourth Round

Miss Cecelia Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Philadelphia, 8—15, 15—12, 18—15, 18—15.

Miss Aurine Boyden, Boston, defeated Miss Esther Daley, Philadelphia, 15—10, 15—4, 15—8.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Ardsley, defeated Miss Priscilla Bartol, Boston, 9—15, 16—13, 15—8, 15—5.

Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, 15—6, 15—4, 15—10.

Fifth Round

Mrs. William Adams Jr., Cedarhurst, defeated Miss Eleonora R. Sears, 15—8, 15—12, 15—2.

TEAM MATCHES—CLASS A

Boston 5, New York 0

Miss Aurine Boyden, Boston, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, 15—12, 18—15, 15—13.

Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. William Adams Jr., 15—2, 11—15, 10—15, 15—10.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Boston, defeated Mrs. Edgar H. Arnold, 15—6, 17—14, 15—11.

Miss Priscilla Bartol, Boston, defeated Mrs. George Beavers, 15—9, 15—7, 15—8.

Miss Helen Morton, Boston, defeated Mrs. C. A. Slosson, 15—10, 15—4, 15—7.

New York 5, Albany 0

Mrs. Arnold, New York, defeated Mrs. Ruth Hatt, 15—8, 15—6, 15—10.

Mrs. Slosson, New York, defeated Mrs. Harold Cherry, 15—4, 15—7, 15—3.

Mrs. Beavers, New York, defeated Miss E. O'Neil, 15—7, 15—12, 17—14.

Mrs. Henry Edson, New York, defeated Mrs. Winthrop Stevens, 15—5, 15—4, 15—4.

Mrs. Agnes Sherwood Lamme, New York, defeated Miss M. Hatt, 15—8, 15—12, 15—11.

Philadelphia 5, Buffalo 0

Miss Ruth Hall, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. S. Rumsey, 15—6, 15—6, 14—15, 15—6.

Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Milton Wolf, 15—10, 15—11, 15—9.

Miss Cecelia Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Grace Smith, 15—8, 15—10, 15—7.

Miss Esther Daley, Philadelphia, defeated Miss R. Rumsey, 15—10, 15—2, 18—14.

Miss C. Peele, Philadelphia, won from Mrs. D. Rumsey by default.

CLASS B

Boston 4, New York 1

Mrs. Donald Holbrook, Boston, defeated Mrs. Agnes Sherwood Lamme, 15—11, 15—7, 15—13.

Miss Peggy Read, Boston, defeated Mrs. R. J. Hill, 15—8, 11—15, 15—10, 18—15.

Mrs. K. Francis, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. Madden, 15—10, 15—12, 15—12.

Mrs. Homer Albers, Boston, defeated Mrs. Henry Edson, 15—13, 12—15, 15—9, 15—9.

Mrs. P. Brush, New York, defeated Miss J. Murphy, 15—8, 15—4, 15—10.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	20	3	9	73	46	43
Windsor	17	5	11	92	76	39
Cleveland	15	4	12	79	68	34
London	15	3	13	62	54	33
Pittsburgh	11	5	14	66	80	27
Detroit	12	1	18	58	73	25
Syracuse	8	3	21	74	107	19

RESULTS FEB. 4

Windsor 5, Syracuse 2.
Cleveland 3, Buffalo 1.

WINDSOR DEFEATS SYRACUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 5—Windsor Bulldogs added two more points to their total as they strengthened their hold on second place in the International Hockey League standing with a decisive 5-to-2 victory over Syracuse Stars here last night. The Bulldogs brought their scoring total for the season up to 92 goals in 33 games, a mark that ranks next to Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League in professional competition this winter. Earl Robinson continued his scoring march by gaining one goal and two assists.

CLEVELAND MOVES UP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 5—Buffalo Bisons, International Hockey League leaders and finalists in the 1929-1930 competitions, lost their ninth game of the season here last night, Cleveland Indians, victors over them in last winter's championship final, won 3 to 1 and by so doing moved into third place, one point ahead of London Tecumsehs.

HOEY WINS ANOTHER LAP

LOUISEVILLE, Que., Feb. 5 (AP)—Frank Hoey, sturdy Montreal snowshoe runner, yesterday increased his lead in the 200-mile Quebec-to-Montreal snowshoe marathon as he won his fourth successive lap of the race. Hoey covered the 34 miles from Three Rivers to Louiseville in 3h. 48m. 30s., leading his nearest rival, M. B. McNamara of Brisbane, Australia. The leading contender from the United States, Joie Ray, former American one-mile runner and marathon star, dropped back to seventh place in yesterday's lap, finishing the 24 miles in 4h. 8m. 15s., nearly 20 minutes behind Hoey. Fred Desroches of Montreal took third in 3h. 53m. 45s., 20 seconds behind McNamara. Arthur Newton, South African marathoner, finished fourth; Roch Bourassa of Shawinigan Falls, Que., fifth, and Ollie Wattinen of Finland sixth.

SINGTON TO COACH

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 5 (AP)—Wallace W. Wade, Duke University football coach, today announced Fred W. Sington, star tackle at University of Alabama last fall, had been signed as freshman line coach at Duke. Sington will report next fall.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1931

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON	ABROAD
CHICAGO		April 15, 20, 21 July 4, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27	May 4, 5, 6, 7 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 27, 28, 30	April 14, 15, 16, 18 May 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 7, 7, 8	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 14, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 2, 3, 4, 5 July 16, 18, 20, 21 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 10, 11, 12, 13 July 28, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 10, 11, 12	June 14, 15, 18 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16	July 4th at St. Louis Labor Day at Cleveland
ST. LOUIS	April 30, May 1, 2, 3 May 29, 30, 30, 31 Aug. 6, 8, 9		April 23, 23, 24, 25 July 8, 9, 11, 12 Sept. 7, 7, 8	April 26, 27, 28, 29 May 26, 27, 28 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30	June 14, 15, 16, 17 July 23, 23, 25, 26 Sept. 14, 15, 16	June 10, 11, 12, 13 July 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 10, 11, 12	June 2, 3, 4, 5 July 16, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 14, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 20, 21, 22	Decoration Day at Chicago Labor Day at Detroit
DETROIT	April 26, 27, 28, 29 May 26, 27, 28 Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6	April 14, 15, 16, 18 May 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2		April 19, 20, 21 July 4, 4, 6 Aug. 8, 9 Sept. 24, 26, 27	June 2, 3, 4, 5 July 16, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 1 June 6, 8, 9 July 14, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 21, 21, 22	June 14, 15, 16 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16	June 10, 11, 12, 13 July 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 10, 11, 12	July 4th at Cleveland
CLEVELAND	April 22, 23, 24, 25 July 6, 8, 11, 12 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May 4, 5, 6, 7 Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 Sept. 3, 5, 6	April 30, May 1, 2, 3 May 29, 30, 30, 31 July 8 Aug. 5, 6		June 10, 11, 12, 13 July 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 10, 13, 13	June 15, 16, 17 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Sept. 14, 14, 15, 16	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 14, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 2, 3, 4, 5 July 18, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 17, 18, 19	Decoration Day at Detroit
WASHINGTON	May 19, 20, 21 June 26, 27, 28, 29 Aug. 11, 12, 13, [illegible]	May 15, 16, 17, 18 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18	May 8, 9, 10, 11 June 23, 24, 25 Aug. 23, 24, 25, 26	May 12, 13, 14 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22		April 22, 23, 24, 25 July 13 Aug. 3, 3 Sept. 1, 2 Sept. 8, 9	May 4, 5, 6 May 23 July 4, 4 Aug. 31 Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26	April 30, May 1, 2 May 25, 26, 27, 28 Aug. 28, 29 Sept. 7, 7	July 4th at New York Labor Day at Boston
PHILADELPHIA	May 12, 13, 14 June 28, 30, 21, 22 Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22	May 8, 9, 10, 11 June 23, 24, 25 Aug. 23, 24, 25, 26	May 19, 20, 21 June 7 June 26, 27, 28, 29 Aug. 11, 12, 13	May 15, 16, 17, 18 June 14 June 30, July 1, 2 July 26 Aug. 15, 16	April 14, 15, 16, 18 May 3 July 5, 6, 7 Aug. 1, 2 Aug. 30		April 19, 20, 21 May 24 July 9, 10, 11 Aug. 6, 8, 9 Sept. 27	April 26, 27, 28, 29 May 30, 30, 31 July 12 Sept. 4, 5, 6	Decoration Day at Boston
NEW YORK	May 8, 9, 10, 11 June 22, 24, 25 Aug. 23, 24, 25, 26	May 12, 13, 14 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22	May 15, 16, 17, 18 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18	May 19, 20, 21 June 26, 27, 28, 29 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	April 26, 27, 28, 29 May 30, 30, 31 July 12 Sept. 4, 5, 6	April 30, May 1, 2 May 25, 26, 27, 28 Aug. 28, 29 Sept. 7, 7		April 22, 23, 24, 25 June 17, 17 July 31, Aug. 1, 2, [illegible] Aug. 30	Decoration Day at Washington June 17th at Boston Labor Day at Philadelphia
BOSTON	May 15, 16, 17, 18 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18	May 19, 20, 21 June 26, 27, 28, 29 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 12, 13, 14 June 15, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22	May 8, 9, 10, 11 June 25, 24, 25 Aug. 23, 24, 25, 26	April 19, 20, 21 May 24 July 9, 10, 11 Aug. 6, 8, 9 Sept. 27	May 4, 5, 6 May 23 July 4, 4 Aug. 31 Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26	April 14, 15, 16, 18 May 3 July 5, 6, 7, 8 Sept. 1, 2		July 4th at Philadelphia
AT HOME	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day (Saturday) Conflicts, May 31 and Sept. 6	12 Saturdays 13 Sundays July 4th (Saturday)	12 Saturdays 13 Sundays Decoration Day (Saturday) Labor Day	12 Saturdays 14 Sundays July 4th (Saturday) Labor Day	12 Saturdays 13 Sundays Decoration Day (Saturday)	12 Saturdays July 4th (Saturday) Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th (Saturday)	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day (Saturday) June 17th Labor Day	

KER DUNLOP IS UNDEFEATED

St. Paul Skip Unbeaten After Second Day of Annual Bonspiel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 5—Ker Dunlop, veteran skip of St. Paul and his youthful rink, remained undefeated at the completion of the second day of play in Manitoba's forty-third annual bonspiel. Ice conditions, although they were not perfect due to the fact the thermometer stayed from 3 to 6 degrees above freezing point all day, were good comparatively and splendid progress was made in four events.

In the Birks trophy event yesterday afternoon Dunlop was at his best and before a large gallery defeated Rink of Manitoba Varsity, 12 to 2. In the evening he took an early lead on O. Heaslip, crack Dauphin skip, and emerged from the first round in the Purity Flour competition with a 12 to 8 triumph.

This morning the Minnesota rink faces Malcolm Campbell, considered the doyen of Canadian curling. This Winnipegger has the unique distinction of being the only curler who has participated in every one of the 43 bonspiels held here. He, too, is undefeated so far in this classic. The Dunlop rink is scheduled on all four draws today.

Hall, of Kitchener, Ont., broke even in his two engagements, beating a local rink in the Shea event and losing an extra end battle with Ex Ald Palmer of Winnipeg. Hall's stylish and beautiful delivery has attracted the notice of the gallery which has followed him throughout.

The champion rink of the world by virtue of its triumph at Toronto last March, the Howard Wood quartet of the Granite Club, Winnipeg, is also listed among the undefeated rinks so far. Two winners of trophies last season were beaten in their first matches in their defending events yesterday.

Two hundred and fifty ladies started play in their annual bonspiel yesterday with many extra end matches featuring the draws.

FOUR-DAY CRICKET MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

MELBOURNE, Aust., Feb. 5 (AP)—The four-day cricket match between the touring West Indies team and Victoria ended in a draw yesterday, only one wicket standing between West Indies and victory. The West Indies team scored 495 runs in its first innings and then declared its second innings closed when it had amassed 238 runs for five wickets.

Going into its second innings trailing by 408 runs, Victoria faced almost certain defeat, but held on grimly and had scored 280 for nine when the match was ended.

Victoria's defeat appeared inevitable at the tea interval, when it had lost five wickets for 154 runs, but Tolhurst, Quinn and Cordner made a gallant stand to protect their wickets until time was up. The summary:

Second Innings

WEST INDIES

Barrow, b Cordner	37
Headley, c Nagel, b Wilkinson	113
Decaires, b Wilkinson	64
Birkett, c Rush, b Cordner	9
Roach, c Quinn, b Nagel	1
Sealey, not out	14
Total	238

VICTORIA

Ellis, run out	47
Eaton, b Sthill	8
Fontaine, b Martin	32
Sanford, c Headley, b Sthill	4
Rush, b Martin	10
Tolhurst, b Martin	63
Quinn, c substitute Decaires	43
Wilkinson, c Barrow, b Francis	23
Nagel lbw, b Sthill	9
Healey, not out	0
Cordner, not out	30
Extras	11
Total	280

Bowling summary—Sthill 3 for 78, Martin 3 for 65, Decaires 1 for 20.

RUDDY AND RAE INELIGIBLE

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Ray M. Ruddy and John F. Rae, Columbia swimming and water polo stars, will be ineligible to compete in these sports this season because of failure to pass recent mid-year examinations, the athletic association announced yesterday. Ruddy is the intercollegiate 440-freestyle champion and competed in the 1928 Olympics. Rae is a former New England interscholastic breaststroke champion. Their loss is believed to have wiped out Columbia's chances for victory this season in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association League. Columbia finished second in both swimming and water polo divisions last season.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI GOLF

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—The fifth annual tournament of the Trans-Mississippi Women's Golf Association will be held June 15-21 at the St. Louis (Mo.) Country Club. A number of Texas women plan to compete.

Columbia Defeats Princeton Club

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C.
New York A. C.	11	0	58	19	1.000
Columbia U. C.	10	1	64	13	.919
Crescent A. C.	7	4	49	28	.636
Princeton Club	7	4	47	30	.636
Harvard Club	4	7	28	49	.364
Yale Club	3	8	26	51	.273
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	10	16	61	.181
Park Avenue S. C.	1	10	15	62	.091

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Princeton Club came close to a victory over the champion Columbia University Club in the eleventh round of the metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship yesterday, when only an unexpected victory by W. J. Wilson over the veteran John C. Neely, in which the latter was within two points of winning in straight games, halted the upset. The score of that match was 11—15, 18—14, 15—7. Frederick J. Walters Jr., United States Class C champion last year, also made a strong bid for seeding in the forthcoming Class B title tourney by defeating Dallas W. Haines, in straight games, 15—12, 15—12.

New York Athletic Club won easily over Yale Club on the courts of the latter, 6—1, and the other winners were Crescent Athletic Club, which defeated Harvard Club, 5—2, on the courts of the latter, and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, which climbed into a tie with Park Avenue Squash Club by defeating the latter on the Fraternity courts, 5—2. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 4, PRINCETON CLUB 3

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton, 15—11, 9—15, 15—11.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, 15—9, 15—12.

Edwin Muller, Princeton, defeated R. B. Livermore, Columbia, 15—3, 15—0.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, 9—15, 15—11, 15—13.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton, defeated F. R. Hanson, Columbia, 9—15, 15—12, 18—16.

F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton, defeated D. W. Haines, Columbia, 15—12, 15—12.

W. J. Wilson, Columbia, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton, 11—15, 18—14, 15—7.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 6, YALE CLUB 1

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, 15—9, 15—4.

Barnwell Elliott, New York, defeated W. B. Ryan, Yale, 15—10, 15—11.

R. M. Kirkland, New York, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale, 15—10, 15—10.

Lambert Pretzman, Yale, defeated R. W. Georgi, New York, 15—10, 15—11.

Frank M. Loughman, New York, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, 15—6, 15—10.

J. C. Lyons, New York, won from W. W. Stokes, Yale, by default.

J. B. Quincy, New York, won from Prescott Evarts, Yale, by default.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 2

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard, 1—15, 15—12, 18—14.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, 15—9, 15—12.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard, 15—9, 15—13.

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, 5—15, 15—9, 15—8.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 15—11, 15—6.

E. R. Hemingway, Harvard, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 15—11, 15—12.

E. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard, 15—9, 15—7.

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 5, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 2

C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, defeated H. P. Cole, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—3.

R. Jandorf, Fraternity, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—6, 15—9.

S. R. Greene, Fraternity, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 18—14, 9—15, 18—14.

Winners by default—H. K. Sayen, W. B. Hervey and T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, and A. L. Noel, Park Avenue.

Losers by default—Eric Gugler, H. A. Haines and R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, and H. B. Fisher, Fraternity.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	9	1	6	49	55	19
Niagara Falls	8	2	6	48	38	18
Stratford	8	0	8	53	43	16
Guelph	7	2	7	50	46	16
Kitchener	6	2	8	39	56	14
Oshawa	6	1	9	41	42	13

RESULTS FEB. 4

Stratford 8, Galt 0.
Niagara Falls 2, Kitchener 1.
Guelph 8, Oshawa 2.

YAMACRAW CREW BEATS BRITISH

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 5 (AP)—Reversing the outcome of two years ago, a lifeboat crew of the coast guard cutter Yamacraw defeated a crew from the British sloop of war Heliotrope yesterday by the handy margin of three boat lengths in a race over a mile course along the city water front. It was practically the same measure of defeat the British team gave the American competitors in their first race.

GOLDSMITH SCORES UPSET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—M. J. Goldsmith of Chicago defeated Walter Vaughan of Brooklyn, N. Y., 125 to 119, in 63 innings, yesterday, to score the first upset in the United States amateur pocket billiard championship tournament being conducted at the Newark Elks Club. Vaughan had a high run of 22 to Goldsmith's 18.

TO CUT FALL PRACTICE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 5 (AP)—Fall football practice at University of Pittsburgh, extending over four weeks in past sessions, is to be cut in half. Decision to reduce the period to two weeks was reached at a meeting of the university's athletic council. The council left to the discretion of the head coach, Dr. John B. Sutherland, the extent of spring practice, but this program may also be curtailed.

AMERICAN HAS SAME SCHEDULE

Usual Number of 154 Games Evenly Distributed Throughout League

The official American League schedule has just been released and like that of the National, each club will play the usual number of 154 contests, 77 on the road and 77 at home. Holiday and week-end dates have likewise been distributed quite evenly throughout the circuit, with Philadelphia the only club not able to play Sunday baseball.

The Boston Red Sox were the most fortunate in getting holiday dates at home, as they will play three times—Decoration Day, which also falls on a Saturday; June 17th, and Labor Day. Three other clubs—Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia—each will play at home on two holidays. The Indians have Labor Day and July Fourth, the latter day also falling on a Saturday. The Athletics were favored with July Fourth and Labor Day also, while the Tigers have Decoration Day and Labor Day. Washington with Decoration Day and Chicago with the same date, and St. Louis and New York each with July Fourth complete the list of holiday games.

Walter Johnson's Senators were given the greatest number of Sunday dates, 18, while the Indians are second with 14. Detroit has 13 places on the schedule for that day. All the remaining clubs play 12 contests each on Sunday.

Saturday dates were divided perfectly, as each club in the league will play 12 games at home on that day.

No change will be made in the American League schedule that will conflict with that of the National League.

Dufton and Pope in Semifinals

Sidney Dufton of the Harvard Club of Boston and Benjamin F. Pope of the Keystone Athletic Club of Pittsburgh became semifinalists in the United States professional squash racquets championship tournament as the result of matches played Wednesday.

Pope's victory over Stephen Gregor of the Colony Club of New York came as a surprise. Gregor was conceded a fine chance to gain a place in the finals due to speed and accuracy of his shots. Pope, however, proved too powerful an opponent, and while he dropped the first game at 11—15, he came back to win the next three with a rush at 15—11, 18—14, 15—8.

Dufton won a thrilling five-game duel with George Cummings of the University Club of New York, 14—15, 15—7, 11—15, 15—6, 15—12. It was an uphill battle for Dufton. Early in the match Cummings managed to work his defensive shots to Dufton's backhand to perfection. In the fourth game Dufton scored a series of aces to run out the game at 15—16 which squared the match. From then on the battle was fast and furious, the ultimate winner running his man to the forecourt for winning points. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

Sidney Dufton, Harvard Club of Boston, defeated George Cummings, University Club of New York, 14—15, 15—7, 11—15, 15—6, 15—12.

Benjamin F. Pope, Keystone Athletic Club of Pittsburgh, defeated Stephen Gregor, Colony Club of New York, 11—15, 15—11, 18—14, 15—8.

N. C. A. A. SWIMMING DATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 5—Swimming championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association are to be decided at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, March 27 and 28, it is announced here. The meet is to be held under the auspices of Northwestern University, the title defender. The Wildcats moved the event to the Lake Shore Club to take advantage of their 75-foot pool, the many lanes available, and the larger seating capacity. Coach T. H. Robinson at Northwestern has sent out invitations to 150 colleges and universities. All of the "Big Ten" colleges and many from the far West and East are expected to enter. Last year's meet was held at Harvard.

P. C. L. MAY NOT CHANGE BALL

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5 (AP)—While the question of whether the Pacific Coast League will adopt the new baseball is a matter in the hands of the directors, Harry A. Williams, president of the circuit, yesterday said he believed no change would be made. "The type of ball used last season was satisfactory," he said.

Kansas City and Tulsa Play 0-0 Tie

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	17	2	6	52	48	34
Chicago	15	2	12	73	56	30
Kansas City	15	3	10	47	30	30
Duluth	13	1	12	51	49	26
Buffalo	12	3	12	48	52	24
Minneapolis	11	1	16	44	64	22
St. Louis	4	0	19	29	75	8

RESULTS FEB. 4

Duluth 2, Buffalo 1.
Kansas City 0, Tulsa 0, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 5—Playing before a crowd of 6200 persons, the largest ever to attend an ice hockey match in the Pla-Mor Palace, the Kansas City and Tulsa teams, close rivals of the American Hockey League, played a scoreless tie last night. It was a typical Pla-Mor-Oller contest with the usual thrills. At the finish of the regulation time neither team had scored and the overtime period found the Pla-Mors battering away at Goalkeeper McCusker, who had a total of 34 stops.

Rough play marred the contest, several players of both teams being sent to the penalty box for tripping. It was late in the third period with two Oilers on the bench as the result of rough work that the Pla-Mors made their strong bid for victory. Five men were sent down the ice in an effort to break through McCusker's defense, but without success. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		TULSA
Dunfield, Goodman, lw	rw, Marker, Jackson
Mitchell, Campbell, c	c, Keats, Sheppard
Ranger, McCormick, rw	lw, LaFrance, Metcalfe
McLeod, Halderson, ld	rd, Hansen, Wakeford
Jamieson, Healey, rd	ld, Williams, Trapp
Byrne, g	g, McCusker

Score—Kansas City 0, Tulsa 0. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods and 30m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 5—Duluth swept the series with Buffalo here last night, winning the second game by a 2-to-1 score and taking fourth place in the American Hockey League standing. Goalie Stark played the best game for the visitors with many spectacular saves.

Red Green climaxed an opening Duluth attack with a goal on a pass by Bob Davis at 4m. 46s. of the first period, and during the first minute of play in the second, Eddie Bouchard slapped in the puck from scrimmage directly in front of Vern Turner to tie, while two Hornets were in the box.

A Duluth rally late in the second session brought the winning score when Laurie Scott converted on a Davis pass at 19m. 54s. Throughout the third 20 minutes Duluth guarded its slim margin and ventured only occasionally into Buffalo territory, while Turner proved impenetrable.

DULUTH		BUFFALO
Green, Forslund, lw	rw, Morrison, St. John
Scott, Leswick, c	c, Thorsteinson, Desy
Wilson, Merrill, rw	lw, Bouchard Heyd
Bergl Langlois ld	rd, Breen, Rennie
Davis, rd	ld, Donnelly, Contant, Oatman
Turner, g	g, Stark

Score—Duluth 2, Buffalo 1. Goals—Green, Scott for Duluth; Bouchard for Buffalo. Assists—Davis 2 for Duluth. Referee—James Seaborn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FOUR CHICAGOANS ADVANCE

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss., Feb. 5 (AP)—Four Chicagoans won their matches in the second day's play of the fourth annual Pan-American golf tournament, and today's semifinals will be an all-Chicago affair. Johnny Lehman, western amateur champion, beat Russell Martin of Chicago, medalist and favorite, 4 and 3; Chuck Becks, Chicago-district junior champion, eliminated Bob McCrary of Des Moines, Ia., 2 up. H. F. Bowber defeated Frank Justin, Chicago, 6 and 5, and Ben Stevenson defeated Don Hamilton, Chicago, 3 and 2. Lehman meets Becks today and Bowber plays Stevenson.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 45, Georgetown 32.
Ashland 40, Kenyon 37.
Bowling Green 38, Defiance 28.
Bethany 45, West Virginia 35.
Central 28, St. Ambrose 21.
Cornell 36, Alfred 34.
Haskell 38, St. Mary's (Kan.) 27.
Illinois Wesleyan 30, Eureka 11.
Mass. Aggies 14, Conn Aggies 13.
Mercer 57, Erskine 16.
New Hampshire 27, Dartmouth 25.
Providence 38, Springfield 27.
Tufts 50, Clark 20.
Virginia M. I. 33, Richmond 28.

EXTRA RACE IS POSTPONED

HAVANA, Feb. 5 (AP)—An extra race between four American and four Cuban star class yachts, scheduled for yesterday as the closing event of the six-day international star class regatta, was postponed because of a rough sea. It will be held today if the weather permits.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 123

JOHN (JACK) BEATTIE

Boston Bruins, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in December of the 1928 season with Vancouver of the Pacific Coast Hockey League. He was born Oct. 2, 1907, at Edmonton, Alta., Can. He is a right-hand shot, weighs around 165 pounds, is about 5ft. 9in. in height, and plays center. His record:

1925-28—Superior Seniors, Edmonton
1928-29—Edmonton, amateur-Vancouver, Pacific Coast League
1929-30—Vancouver, Pacific Coast Hockey League
1930-31—Springfield, C.-A. H. L.-Boston, National H. L.

UNITED STATES BEATS SWEDEN

Canada Defeats Poland in Second Round of Hockey Tourney

WORLD ICE HOCKEY STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canada	2	0	5	0	4
United States	2	0	5	1	4
Poland	1	1	2	3	2
Austria	0	1	1	2	0
Sweden	0	2	0	5	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1	0	2	0

RESULTS FEB. 4

United States 2, Austria 1.
Canada 2, Czechoslovakia 0.
Poland 2, Sweden 0.

RESULTS FEB. 5

United States 3, Sweden 0.
Canada 3, Poland 0.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KRYNICA, Poland, Feb. 5—The Boston Hockey Club, representing the United States, and the University of Manitoba Grads, representing Canada, both came scratchily through the first games of the tournament proper yesterday, revealing

MARKET JOLTED OUT OF NARROW TRADING AREA

Bears Make Aggressive Attack Upon Prices—Moderate Rally Occurs

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Having permitted bulls to struggle unsuccessfully with the stock market for three days, bears lost patience today and dropped a few solid orders, which jolted the list out of its narrow trading area into a substantial decline.

The meager advances of the last three days were largely lost, as prices skidded back 2 to 6 points. The market remained merely a professional trading affair, however, for bears were no more successful in bringing about general selling, than bulls had been able to inspire any extensive buying. In the meantime, the improved tone of the bond list was well maintained, which was regarded in Wall Street as of more significance than the fluttering of stock prices.

The market recovered partially in the last hour of trading.

Some of the erratic issues rebounded sharply as shorts took their profits, but the list as a whole closed lower, with a heavy tone. Transfers aggregated 1,600,000 shares.

Case and Auburn completely regained losses of 2 and 4 points, and declines of about 3 to 6 points in U. S. Steel, Columbian Carbon, Allied Chemical and Eastman were about half recovered.

Short Selling

Most of the selling seemed to be for short account, and, while it was inspired by the lack of encouragement for bulls in the week's trade news, it was also prompted by the weakened technical position of the list. The more ambitious bears had covered their commitments back in January, and with the amateur short interest considerably reduced, the list lacked the cushion of support supplied by short covering. A prominent bear trader, who had been out of town for a fortnight, was back in Wall Street, and was reputedly an active seller.

Chemical issues were influenced by further reductions in the price of their products, notably Carbon Black and Sulphuric Acid. The oils were sluggish, but appeared to be well sold out, as reports of gasoline price cutting in Denver and Detroit, as well as dividend cuts by Standard Oil of Nebraska and Ohio Oil, had influence on the market for these shares.

The chain store sales reports for January continue to compare more favorably with the preceding January than December sales compared with the like month a year previously. Grand Silver reported a January gain of nearly 3 per cent, following fairly favorable reports by Woolworth, Kresge and McCrory. With the rate of chain store expansion greatly reduced last year, comparisons mean more than they did. The General Motors statement had no influence on the market.

Credit conditions were unchanged. The weekly bank statements showed that the Bank of England's gold stock actually gained slightly, although the Bank of France again showed a large addition to its yellow metal base.

Government Bonds Up

The process of obliterating the adverse effects of uncertainty over the soldiers' bonus on quoted bond values was reflected in additional gains today.

The celerity with which Government securities have recovered since the upswing began Tuesday showed no signs of slackening and every issue in the group sold at good fractions above the previous close. The advance in two days combined to wipe out more than a point of the loss suffered by Treasury issues in the perpendicular tumble taken last week and in proportion to the decline, Libertys have come about as well.

Hesitancy developed in some of the home investment issues and price movement was tinged with some irregularity which tended to partially check the recovery. However, prime investment rails were under accumulation a small fraction above the previous close. The strongest demand for foreign bonds centered in German governments. The tone of Latin-American issues improved as Bolivian and Peruvian bonds firmed.

The unsettled conditions in the bond market, which now appear to be vanishing, have put the quietus on new financing this week and the total will suffer sharply by comparison with the first four weeks of the year. There is some talk in investment circles about corporations seeking additional funds in the capital market soon but originating houses apparently intend to do little in this regard until assured that favorable conditions have been restored.

New offerings this week so far with only one day remaining, bond issues seldom being marketed on Saturday, total about $30,000,000 compared with $191,000,000 in the final week of January. Investment bankers are watching the soldiers' bonus situation very closely for any Government financing would have an important bearing on capital emissions.

The City of Chicago is asking bids on $27,325,000 4 per cent bonds which will be awarded next week. Municipal financing in January was the smallest since June, 1930.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Feb. 4	Feb. 3
100	Acme Steel	40	40	40	..	..
850	Allied Motor	2¾	2½	2¾	2	..
100	Art Metal Wks	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..	..
20	Assoc T & T	66	66	66	..	..
650	As Tel Util	22¾	22¼	22¾	22½	..
200	Bastian-Bless	21½	21	21	21	..
60	Baxter Laund	2	1¾	1¾	2	..
200	Burnham Trad	2	1½	2	2	..
300	Butler Bros	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
150	Cent Pub S A	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	18	..
500	Cent & SW Util	22¼	21⅜	22¼	21½	..
200	Chicago Inves	2½	2½	2½	2⅜	..
625	Common Edison	244½	241	244½	242	..
5600	Cont Chgo	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¾	..
3300	Cord Corp	8⅛	8	8⅛	8	..
1050	El House Ut	24½	23	24⅝	24⅜	..
450	Gleaner C Har	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅜	..
880	Gt Lakes Air	3½	3¼	3½	3¼	..
4500	Insull Ut Inv	40¾	39⅞	40¾	40¼	..
100	Kalamazoo Stove	4¼	4	4	4	..
50	Keystone Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
150	Libby, McNeil	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	..
100	Lion Oil	6	6	6	6	..
6800	Mid Utilities	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	23¼	..
2500	Mo-Kan Pipe	7⅜	6¼	7⅜	6¼	..
300	Morgan Lith	6¼	5¼	6¼	5¼	..
50	Nat Sec Inv	5	5	5	..	..
300	No Am Car	29¾	29	29¾	29	..
300	N A Lt & Pwr	62½	62½	62½	62	..
250	Polymet Mfg	3¼	2⅞	3¼	3⅛	..
850	Seabd Ut Shrs	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	..
100	Stand Dredge	8¼	6¼	8¼	6¼	..
350	Swift & Co	28¾	28⅛	28¾	28⅛	..
100	Swift Intl	34½	34½	34½	34¼	..
12800	U S Radio	22⅞	20	20⅞	22⅜	..
500	Utah Radio	3¼	3	3	3¼	..
200	Util & Ind	7	7	7	7	..
200	Ut & Ind pf	18¼	18	18⅛	18¼	..
150	Vortex Mfg	20½	20¼	20½	20½	..
100	Vortex Mfg A	25½	25	25½	25	..
Total sales, 100,000.						

STANDARD OIL CO. OF KANSAS

Standard Oil of Kansas 1930 net equals $1.19 a share (par $25) on 320,000 shares, compared with $4.73 a share in 1929.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 5	Feb. 4
13½	9	..	Abitibi	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	11	..
21¼	16¾	1.60	Adams Ex	3600	20⅝	19¾	19¾	20¼	..
6	3	..	Adams Ex pf	60	5	5	5	..	..
22½	21½	1.40	Addressograph	100	23	23	23	..	..
⅜	⅜	..	Ahumada	2700	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	..
103⅜	92½	3†	Air Reduc	3900	96¼	93¼	95	97¼	..
9¾	7⅝	.60	Airway El	1400	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9	..
7	5	.40	Alaska Jun	3700	6	5¾	6	6	..
10⅜	7⅜	..	Alleghany	2900	9⅜	8½	9⅜	8⅝	..
8	6½	..	Albany PWP	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
85	39¾	5½	Alleghany pf	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	55	..
179½	153¼	6†	Allied Chem	4500	161	154¼	158	158½	..
38½	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	3400	34⅜	33⅛	33½	34¼	..
18¼	15	3	AL Port Cem	400	17⅞	16½	17⅛	17⅞	..
21	17½	2	Ameradas	400	18¼	18	18⅛	18¼	..
17⅞	8	..	Am Best S pf	10	17	17	17	..	..
11½	8¼	..	Am Br Bov	400	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
115¾	106¾	4†	Am Can	24900	113⅜	110⅝	111½	113⅞	..
34½	27	6	Am Car & F	900	32	31⅛	32	31¾	..
33	30⅛	3†	Am Chain	100	33	33	33	33	..
43¼	38¼	2†	Am Chicle	500	43	43	43	43	..
10½	9	1.60†	Am Com Alc	600	9	9	9	9	..
24¾	19	..	Am European	400	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
35½	28¾	..	Am & FPw	10600	31⅜	30	30⅛	31⅝	..
85	74	6	Am & FP 6	600	80⅝	80	80⅛	80½	..
97⅛	95¼	7	Am & FP 7	600	99	94¾	94¾	..	..
74¾	68	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	68	68	68	68	..
10⅜	7	..	Am Hawaii	400	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	..
37⅞	17½	..	Am Hide	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..	..
27⅞	23¾	3†	Am Ice	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25¾	..
21½	18½	2†	Am Int Corp	1600	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	19¼	..
1½	⅝	..	Am La Fr	600	¾	¾	¾	..	..
26½	20⅜	2	Am Loco	100	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	24	..
20	15⅛	..	Am Metals	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..	..
89½	89½	6	Am Met 6%	100	89½	89½	89½	..	..
52¾	50	3†	Am News	70	52	50	50	..	..
39⅞	24⅜	7	Am Nat G pf	240	31	29¾	29¾	30¼	..
53⅜	45	1½	Am Pw & Lt	700	50	48⅝	49¾	49¾	..
97¼	94½	6	Am P & L 6	200	97	97	97	96½	..
18⅜	15½	1	Am Radiat	2000	17	16½	17	17	..
145	142	7	Am Radiat pf	30	142½	142½	142½	142½	..
9½	7	..	Am Repub	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	..
34¾	27¾	2†	Am Roll Mill	500	28⅜	27¾	28	29	..
64¾	57	5	Am Saf Raz	200	62½	62	62⅜	63¼	..
7¾	6½	..	Am Seating	100	7	7	7	7¾	..
46½	40½	4	Am Smelt	1500	44⅜	43¼	44¼	44⅝	..
131¼	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	130¼	130¼	130¼	130	..
3⅝	2⅛	..	Am Solvents	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	..
29	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..	..
112¾	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	112	112	112	..	..
39	37	2	Am Stores	100	39	39	39	39	..
50¾	42¾	5	Am Sugar	100	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	..	..
17½	15¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	17	17	17	..	..
190¼	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	3000	188⅞	186⅝	187⅞	188⅛	..
61⅝	53¾	3	Am Wat W	2300	59	57	58	59	..
11⅞	6⅝	..	Am Wool	200	9¾	8¼	9¼	8¼	..
33	21	..	Am Wool pf	700	31⅞	27½	30½	27⅞	..
5½	3½	2†	Am Zinc	400	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
30	26	..	Am Zinc pf	100	29	29	29	29	..
26½	22	1	Anac Wire	300	22½	22	22	23	..
35¾	29¾	2½	Anaconda	13500	32⅝	31⅜	32⅜	33⅜	..
16	13⅜	1	Andes Corp	100	14	14	14	..	..
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	500	17⅝	17	17	17⅛	17⅝
3	3	..	Arm Ill A	1500	3⅛	3	3	3	..
2⅞	2	..	Arm Ill B	200	2	2	2	2	..
47	37	7†	Arm Ill pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	34	..
27½	24½	4	Asso Apparl	400	25¾	24¾	25¾	24⅜	..
25¾	22	2½	Asso Dry G	400	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25	..
85½	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	400	97	95	97	..	..
84	80	5	Asso DG 2pf	100	84	84	84	..	..
197⅜	178⅛	10	Atchison	100	194¾	193	194½	195½	..
106½	102½	5	Atchison pf	100	106	106	106	108½	..
39	31	1	Atl G&WI	100	33½	33¼	33¼	..	..
223¼	181	11†	Atl Rfin	2300	209¾	201⅜	209¾	201¼	..
99⅞	97½	6	Atlas Pwd pf	30	97	97	97	..	..
12	8⅞	1‡	Atlas Stores	100	12	12	12	11⅞	..
148	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	13500	144¾	139½	142⅝	143¾	..
2	1	..	Auto Sales	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	..
4¾	3	..	Aviation	600	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	..

—B—

24¼	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	11500	23¾	22½	23	22¼	..
94½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	110	92	92	92	..	..
82	68⅞	7	Balt & O	1900	79⅜	78¾	79⅜	79½	..
106	104¾	6½	Bamber pf	20	105½	105½	105½	105	..
13½	11¾	1	Barnsdall A	400	13	12	12⅝	12¼	..
69½	65	4	Beatrice	100	67½	67½	67½	67	..
109¼	106	7	Beatrice pf	400	109¼	108½	108½	109	..
53	50	3	Beechnut	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	..	..
4	2½	..	Belding H	700	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	..
20¾	16⅞	..	Bendix	6500	20	19	19¾	20	..
38½	32¼	2	Best & Co	2700	38¼	37	37¼	38½	..
54½	45⅝	6	Beth Steel	19600	52½	50¾	51⅝	52¾	..
123	114⅜	8†	Beth Steel pf	100	122½	121½	122½	122½	..
27¼	21⅝	1½	Blaw Knox	1500	26⅞	25½	26¼	26	..
27⅞	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1200	27½	25⅞	27½	25½	..
61	60	4†	Bon Ami A	100	60	60	60	..	..
1⅞	1¾	..	Booth Fish	100	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾	..
70⅝	67½	3†	Borden	1800	69⅜	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
23½	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	2100	34½	23¼	23½	34½	..
19	16½	1½†	Briggs	300	17	16½	16⅝	16½	..
19	16½	2	Briggs & Str	200	18½	18½	18½	..	..
3⅜	3¼	..	Brockway	300	3	3	3	..	..
62⅞	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	7830	62⅞	61	62⅞	62	..
35½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
8¾	5½	..	Bruns Term	100	8	8	8	7⅞	..
30½	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	30½	30	30	29⅞	..
5¼	4	1	Budd Mfg	300	5⅛	5	5¼	5¼	..
11⅝	9	1	Budd Wheel	400	11¾	10¾	11¼	11⅝	..
17¾	11¾	1.60	Bullard	800	17¼	16½	16½	17¼	..
15¾	11¾	..	Bulova Watch	700	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14¾	..
26⅜	21¼	1	Burroughs	1200	26⅞	26	26	26⅝	..
28½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	500	26	25½	25½	27¼	..
2	1¼	..	Butte Coo	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	..
15	12¾	..	Butterick	100	14½	14¼	14½	14½	..
48¼	37⅝	..	Byers	2500	46½	44⅞	45⅝	46½	..

—C—

47¼	42¾	4	Calif Pack	200	45	45	45	44⅝	..
¾	¾	..	Callahan	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	..
14⅝	11¾	..	Campbell	100	13	13	13	13¼	..
39	37	..	Calu & Ariz	100	37	37	37	38	..
9⅜	6	..	Calu & Hecla	100	9	9	9	9	..
24¾	23⅜	3	Canada Dry	3500	25⅜	23	23½	23⅝	..
43	36⅝	2½	Can Pac	1800	42¾	41¾	41⅝	42¾	..
32	30	..	Capital A pf	100	31	31	31	..	..
99	98	5	Caro C&O st	10	98	98	98	..	..
95⅝	81⅜	6	Case Thresh	9500	93¼	90¼	93⅛	93⅝	..
41½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	1800	40¼	39	39¼	40	..
24½	24	..	Cav Dbbs pf	10	25	25	25	..	..
24⅜	20	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	22	21⅜	22	..	..
230	210	8†	Cen of NJ	200	230	230	230	..	..
3½	2½	..	Century Rib	400	4½	3½	4	3½	..
65	59	7	Cent Rib pf	20	65	64	65	..	..
25⅝	22	2	Cerro de P	1200	23½	23	23½	24	..
22¾	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	3000	22⅜	20¼	22⅜	20½	..
50¼	40	3	Ches Corp	3800	47⅞	47	47	47	..
45	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3500	43½	42¾	43	43½	..
2¾	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
23⅞	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	100	22½	22½	22½	22	..
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	500	8	8	8	8¼	..
14⅝	9¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	600	13½	13¼	13¼	13½	..
115	103	7	Chi & NW pf	100	114	114	114	..	..
12¼	9¾	..	Chi Pneu	100	10	9¾	9¾	10½	..
20¼	23⅜	2½	Chi Pneu pf	100	26	26	26	..	..
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	400	57½	57	57	57½	..
29	25½	2.40	Childs	200	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅞	..
35	26	3½	Chile Copper	20	28	28	28	..	..
18¼	15⅞	..	Chrysler	6500	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	17	..
36¾	35¾	3.60†	City Ice	100	36	36	36	36	..
80	77½	6½	City Ice pf	20	79½	79	79½	79	..
4	2¾	..	City Stores	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	..
30½	24⅜	3	Cluett Pbody	100	30	30	30	..	..
10¼	9½	..	Col Bea Oil	100	10	10	10	..	..
158	142½	6	Cocoa Cola	800	158¾	156¾	158½	158	..
15	9	..	Collins&A	400	11¼	11	11	11¼	..
28½	21⅞	1	Colo F&I	600	24	23½	24	24¼	..
48	40½	3	Colo South	4000	43½	42⅜	43	..	..
37⅞	33¼	2†	Colum Gas	8500	37¼	36	36⅝	37	..
105¼	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	105	103¾	103¾	..	..
92¼	91¼	5	Col Gas pf B	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	..	..
95	73⅜	6	Col Carbon	1600	91¾	89¼	91½	92½	..
9¾	7⅝	..	Col graph	2000	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅝	..
83	76½	6½	Com Cr Ipf	20	83	83	83	..	..
35½	34	3	Com Cred A	100	35	35	35	..	..
29⅝	25	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	800	28	27⅞	28	28	..
73⅞	25¾	4	Com Sol	5600	17⅝	17¼	17¾	17⅝	..
10⅛	8	.60	Comwlth So	8000	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅝	..
98¾	91½	6	Comwlth So 6pf	200	96½	96½	96½	96	..
33	33	2	Conde Nast	100	33	33	33	..	..
9	6⅛	..	Congoleum	500	8¾	8¼	8½	8¾	..
13½	9⅜	2	Con Oil	1000	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝	..
18¼	15¾	2	Con Film pf	1500	17½	17¼	17¼	..	..
92½	82½	4	Con Gas	6500	92⅝	90¾	92½	92	..
104½	102	5	Con Gas pf	400	104	103¾	104	103¾	..
⅛	⅛	..	Con Textile	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	100	7	7	7	7	..
3	2⅜	..	Container B	100	2½	2½	2½	2½	..
29¼	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	400	27½	26¼	26¾	27⅝	..
3¾	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	100	3	3	3	3	..
76½	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	400	76½	76	76	76	..
52	47	2½	Cont Can	800	51½	50⅝	50⅝	51⅞	..
48	41	2	Cont Ins	1100	48	47	47	47½	..
3½	3	..	Cont Motors	400	3	2⅞	3	3	..
11⅜	9¼	..	Cont Oil	1900	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	..
11⅜	8½	1	Cont Shares	800	9¼	8⅞	9	9¼	..
82¼	76½	3†	Corn Prod	1600	81½	81	81¾	81¾	..
11⅞	8¼	2†	Coty	1400	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	11¼	..
30	27	2†	Cream of Wh	400	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	29⅞	..
7½	4½	..	Crosley	100	6	6	6	..	..
36⅝	31	2.60	Crown Cork	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	..	..
60½	55⅜	5†	Crucible	700	60	58⅝	59½	..	..
35	22½	..	Cub Am S pf	10	28	28	28	..	..
43⅞	41	4	Cudahy	200	42¼	42¼	42¼	42⅝	..
82¾	76½	3†	Curtis Pub	1800	83	82	82	81¾	..
114¾	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	115	115	115	114¾	..
4⅜	2⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	1800	4½	4	4⅛	4⅛	..
6½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	400	6½	6⅛	6¼	6	..
105	100	7	Cushman 7%	10	105	105	105	..	..
.1	.35	3½‡	Cutler	100	36	36	36	36	..

—D—

15⅞	13⅝	..	Davison	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	..
22	20¼	1.40	Deere pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..	..
151	141	9	Del & Hud	100	150	150	150	151	..
102	80	6†	Del Lac & W	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	..	..
184	175	8	Det Edison	100	181	181	181	181½	..
17⅞	13	1.30	Devoe & R A	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..	..
18	14⅞	..	Diamond M	1400	18	17	18	17⅝	..
28⅜	24⅜	..	Diamond M pf	300	25¼	25⅛	25¼	25⅜	..
10½	8¾	1	Dome Mines	600	10⅝	10¼	10½	10⅜	..
18¼	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	300	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	..
91	83½	4†	Dupont	4500	88⅞	87¼	87¾	88	..
121	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	120½	120½	120½	..	..
104	102	5	Duquesne pf	100	104½	104½	104½	..	..

—E—

9½	7½	1½†	Eastern RM	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..	..
163¼	143⅜	5†	East Kodak	2500	162	158	159	163	..
17½	13¾	1.80	Eaton Axle	200	14½	14½	14½	15⅝	..
87⅞	80⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	3500	86¼	84½	86⅜	86	..
90	90	1	Elec P&L	8500	48¾	46⅞	47⅝	48¼	..
91½	86	6	El P&L 6 pf	100	91½	91	91½	90½	..
87	81	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	84¾	84½	84¾	..	..
35⅝	32	2½	Equit Bldg	100	32	32	32	32½	..
45	39	4	Erie 1 pf	300	40	39½	39½	..	..
11	9	..	Eureka Vac	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	..

—F—

23½	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	22	22	22	89	..
90½	85	5	Fed L&T pf	10	88	88	88	..	..
7½	6⅛	.80	Fed Motor T	100	7	7	7	7¼	..
30	25	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	600	29	28	28⅞	30⅝	..
5	3⅞	.64†	Fifth Ave B	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..	..
52⅛	48¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	51½	51¼	51½	..	..
63	58	6	Firestone pf	1400	59⅝	59	59⅞	59	..
43⅞	41	2.80	First Nat St	600	45¼	44⅞	45¼	44⅝	..
¾	½	..	Fisk Rubber	900	¾	¾	¾	¾	..
5	3	..	Fisk 1pf cv	100	5	5	5	..	..
35½	31½	3	Florsheim S	200	31½	31½	31½	..	..
57	41½	3	Foster & Wh	9700	58⅝	53⅜	56	56½	..
28⅜	22¾	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	27½	27½	27½	27½	..
12½	4⅞	..	Foundation	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..	..
73⅞	25⅜	4	Fox A	13100	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	33¾	..
34½	28½	4	Freeport Tex	700	34½	33½	33⅝	34¼	..
65	65	6†	Fuller 2pf	80	65	65	65	..	..

—G—

55½	50⅛	5	Gamewell	70	53	53	53	..	..
64½	57⅜	4†	Gen Am Tk	800	63¾	63	63	63⅞	..
34⅝	24½	3	Gen Asphalt	800	33⅜

LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY IN GOOD SHAPE

Lima's Financial Position Strong—Changes Depreciation Policy

Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., will effect a saving equivalent to 75 to 80 cents a share annually through modification of the depreciation policy, which has been unusually liberal for several years.

Plant account has been written down to $3,275,113, against book cost of $8,551,701, and the property has been maintained in such satisfactory condition that the management decided last year that a reduction in depreciation rates was justified.

Depreciation charges for 1930 were $257,242, bringing property as carried after depreciation at the close of 1930 to $3,275,113. In 1929 depreciation charges totaled $411,994, in 1928 $414,762 and in 1927 $415,244. The reduction in depreciation charges amounts to about 37 per cent. It is the intention to continue the present depreciation policy.

Had the present policy been in effect in 1929, 1928 and 1927, the effect on share earnings would have been pronounced, for Lima's capitalization is particularly small, and there are no bonds or preferred ahead of the shares.

In 1928 and 1927, for instance, Lima easily could have shown net profit instead of net loss had it decided to modify the depreciation policy to a basis somewhat similar to that adopted in 1930.

Lima purchased 18,530 shares of its own stock during 1930, at levels substantially below present market price. These are carried in balance sheet at $464,525, or about $25 a share, against current market price of 31⅞. It is the present intention to retire the 18,530 shares, leaving 192,527 outstanding.

Financial position was greatly strengthened during 1930. Investments in government securities increased to $6,084,575, from $2,869,673 at close of 1929. At current market levels of 31⅞, Lima has sufficient invested in Government securities to retire the entire 192,527 outstanding shares. In addition, it had $111,700 in cash at close of 1930, $1,648,119 in bills and accounts receivable, and $1,562,013 inventories, carried at present market, which is lower than cost.

Stated another way, Lima at close of last year had net current assets equivalent to about $45 a share on 192,527 shares (the 18,530 shares purchased are excluded from this calculation), and plant and equipment valued after depreciation equivalent to about $17 a share.

This makes no allowance for goodwill valued in balance sheet at $2,687,716, investments (other than 18,530 shares of Lima) carried at $103,280, accident insurance fund, represented by cash and government securities, amounting to $169,050; drawings, patents and dies carried at $1 and deferred charges amounting to $110,101.

Lima recently declared a special dividend of $2, payable Feb. 17 to stock of record Feb. 7. This is the first dividend since 1928, when the $4 annual rate was discontinued.

NON-FERROUS METAL OUTPUT THROUGHOUT WORLD HAS DECLINE

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Production of copper throughout the world during 1930 showed a sharp drop from figures for the previous year, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

Computing the output on the basis of the copper content of blister copper or its equivalent, the bureau placed 1930 production at 1,769,535 short tons, against 2,106,856 tons in 1929.

Production in the United States dropped to 820,000 short tons last year, compared with 1,131,641 tons in the previous year.

World production of refined lead in 1930 also showed a decrease, amounting to 1,833,881 short tons, against 1,944,234 tons in 1929. Refined lead produced in the United States amounted to 615,105 short tons, against 716,840 tons in 1929.

Output of zinc throughout the world last year amounted to 1,561,704 short tons, against 1,625,739 tons in 1929. Production in the United States totaled 504,412 short tons, against 631,601 tons in the previous year.

RECORD DELIVERIES BY COTTON CO-OPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 5—More cotton has been delivered to the warehouses of the South Carolina Cotton Coöperative Association this season than at any similar period since the organization has been in operation. The week ended Jan. 24 established a new high mark for bales received, the all-time record total being 122,279, compared with the next highest number delivered during the season of 1922-23 which totaled 122,00'. This was the year the coöperative body was formed.

Since that time deliveries have declined more or less abruptly until 1927-28, when the 28,000 bales were received. This was the association's first year after organization which followed the expiration of all membership contracts with the 1926 crop. A notable increase has taken place since then, rising to 82,000 bales in the 1929-30 season, and to the present total of 122,279 bales.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

Chicago & North Western Railway reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $8,342,191 after taxes and charges, compared with $15,599,056 in 1929.

ROLLINS HOSIERY MILLS

Rollins Hosiery Mills, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, reports net of $35,257, compared with $450,380 in the 54-week period ended Jan. 4, 1930.

WHEELING STEEL ACTIVE

The Benwood plant of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, which has been idle for several weeks, has resumed full operations, giving employment to about 700 men.

LEHIGH VALLEY

Lehigh Valley net for 1930 was $2,523,371 after charges, compared with $7,362,574 in 1929.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

New York, Ontario & Western net loss for 1930 was $260,460, compared with net loss of $250,045 in 1929.

HARTMAN DIVIDEND OMITTED

The Hartman Corporation has omitted the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A stock due at this time.

NATIONAL BELLAS HESS

National Bellas Hess Company omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, due at this time.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	47⅝	47⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s ret	81⅛	81
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅛	101
Amer Foreign Power 5s	85⅝	85⅛
Amer I Chem 5½s ct '49	94½	94
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	81	81
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	91	90⅛
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	35	32
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T af 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T 6s '65	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅝	108⅛
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	105	104⅝
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104⅛	104⅛
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	68	68
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	73¼	73⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90½	89⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77⅝	77
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99	98⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	118⅛	118⅛
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	96⅛	96⅛
Atlanta Knov & G 5s	103⅛	103⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	63	63
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106⅛	106⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98	97⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	85⅛	85⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	93¾	93⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	102¾	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	108⅛	108⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	103⅛	103⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6½s '95	108⅝	108⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107⅝	107⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103⅛	103
Boston & Maine 5s '55	99⅝	99⅝
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100⅛	100⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '36	32¼	30
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	100½	100½
Bklyn-Man Tr af 4s '68	101	100⅝
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	101⅝	101½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99	99
Calif Petroleum cv 5s '39	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98	98
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98½	98¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104½	104½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104½	104½
Can North deb 6½s '46	117½	117½
Can Pacific deb 4s	87⅝	87½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¾	100⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	93⅝	93⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104½	104½
Can South con 5s '62	102	102
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	97½	97½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104¼	104
Cen RR NJ 4s	97½	97½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	33½	35½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99⅞	99¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101	101
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	101¼	101¼
Ches & O O RA 1st 4s '89	95¾	95¾
Chicago B&Q rfg 5s '71	107¾	107¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67⅜	67⅜
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	89	89
Chicago MStP&P 5s '21 ct	99⅝	75⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	31	30¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	71½	71⅜
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	89¼	89¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	93¾	92½
Chicago & Nw 4½s '87	90	90
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	107¾	107¾
Chicago Railway 5s	65¾	65½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	92	92
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99⅛	98¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	92¾	92¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94½
Clev CC&StL 4s CW&M '91	98¼	98¼
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100¾	100½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103	103
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106¼	106¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '73	106¼	106¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	62¾	62½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	94¾	94¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98½	97½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Com Inv Trust 6s '49	104¾	104¾
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Container Corp 6s '46	84⅞	84⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	43	43
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	56⅞	56½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	98¾	98¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	15	15
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¼	97¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102	102
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98½	98½
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	100⅜	100⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105½	105½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105	105⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '55	105⅜	105⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105¼	105¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89¼	89¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	102¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	30	30
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	76	76
Erie RR gen lien	76	76
Erie RR gen 7s	80½	79½
Erie & Jersey 1st 5s '55	109½	109½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	22½	22½
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Gen Baking Co 5½s	94½	94½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	81	81
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	102⅝
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '29	93½	93½
Gen Theater Equip 6s	71	71
Goodrich 6s '45	68½	68½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99¾	99½
Goodyear Tire 6s '57	88½	88
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	110⅜	110⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98	98
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	109
Great Northern 7s '35 A	110¾	110¾
Great Nap Aut 4½s '50	99⅝	99⅝
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	57½	57½
Houston Belt 5s	100¼	100¼
Houston Oil 5½s	92	92
Hudson Coal 5s '62	57¼	57¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105⅛
Ill Central 6½s '36	108	108
Ind Limestone 6s '46	51	51
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96	95
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	96¾	93
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	91¼	91
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69½	69½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69⅛	69
Int Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96½	96½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	51	51
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	95	95
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	78	76¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89	89
Int Tel & Tel 5s	83	82⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	15	15
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	97⅝	97⅝
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s '52	101½	101½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94⅜	94⅜
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	58	57
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105	105
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99½
Louis & Nash 5s	66	66
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102⅜	103⅜
Manila Sol 4s '59	74¾	74¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	94½	94½
McKennon & Robbins 5½s	80⅞	80
Metro Water 5½s	73	73
Mich Cen 4½s	103	102⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¼	102
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100⅜	100⅜
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88½	88½
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	99½	99½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	91¾	89⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	88¾	88¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	102¼	102⅛
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	71	71
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	94½	94½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94⅞	94⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104½	103⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅝	100¼
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	15¼	15¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106	105¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110	110
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	88¼	88
N O Pub Ser 5s 1935 B	87	86⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86	86
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96¼	96¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102	102
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅝	107¼
NYC M C col 5½s '98	83½	83¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90⅞	90⅞
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	103½	103½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	74	73⅞
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅜	114⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	85¼	85
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	93¼	93
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115⅝	115⅝
NY One & W rfg 4s '92	43¼	43
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	50½	50½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅜	102⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111⅞	111⅞
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95½	95½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	97⅝	97⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105⅜	105⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67⅛	67½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	95¼	95½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	112	111½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	49	49
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94¾	94¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	98½	95
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107½	108¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87½	87½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	62½	62½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96⅞	96⅛
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	80¼	80
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100⅝	100½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	88⅞	88½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98	97⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	100¾	100⅝
Penn Railroad 4s '64	105	105
Penn Railroad gen 6s '68	111⅛	109⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅝	109¼
Pere Marquette 4s '56	95	94½
Pere Marquette 4½s A '80	99⅞	99⅝
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89½	88½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	100	99⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅜	102⅜
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	82	82
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	79½	79½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	23¼	23¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	100¼	100¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101⅜	101
Poco Coll 5s	92	92
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74	73¾
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105⅞	105⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102⅝	102⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103⅛	103⅛
Punta Sugar Chase 7s	85	85
Pure Oil 5½s '37	90	90
Pure Oil 5½s '40	91	90⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	94⅝	94¼
Read rfg 4½s A '97	102	102
Read Con RR Pr col 4s '31	93⅛	93⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	93	92⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	87¾	87¼
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	84	83
Republic Iron rfg 5½s '53	89	88½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84	84
St Joseph Ry L&P 5s '37	99	99
St Louis I M&S gen 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
St Louis I M&S 4s R&O div '33	99¼	99¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	87¾	88⅛
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	83¾	83½
St Louis & SF gen 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	101¼	100¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	100⅛	100⅛
St Paul Duluth 5s	100⅝	100⅝
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	84½	84½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18⅛	18
Seabd All Fla Ry & A 5s	8¾	8¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	87	86⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '32	90½	90
Shell Union 5s '47	83	82
Shell Union 5s cv ww '49	85¼	85¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	18¾	18¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98½	98½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99⅞
Sinclair Sru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	100	110
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	77½	77½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97	97
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅞	96⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	97½	97½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98¼	98
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101⅛	101
Southern, Ry gen 4s '56	87⅛	86½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	108⅝	103⅝
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	112	111¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	115⅛	115⅛
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	85	85
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅞	99⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '48	63	63
Texas Corp 5s '44	99¼	99¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	91⅛	91⅛
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	111⅛	111¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	98	98
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi	97½	97⅛
Third Ave 5s '37	97	97
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32½	32½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	64	64
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	97	97
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¾	101¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¾	99¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96	95½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101⅞	101⅞
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71	70½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¾	101¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	72¾	71¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102¼	102¼
Wabash RR 4s 'Des M div '39	91	91
Dabash RR 5½s '75	99⅞	99⅞
Wabash RR 5s D '80	91⅜	91⅜
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	68⅜	68
Wast Pa 1st 5½s P '53	103½	103½
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	94¼	94¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	100½	100⅛
Western Union 5s '60	103	102⅞
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	88½	88½
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '68	90	90
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	70¼	70⅛
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	34	34
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Dinchester R Arms 7½s '41	48	48
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	102½	102½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Last			
Issue	High	Low	Feb 5	Feb 4
3½s '47	101.40	101.12	101.12	101.11
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.16	102.23	102.13
4th 4¼s '38	103.21	103.16	103.19	103.14
4th 4¼s reg	102.21	103.17	103.19	103.7
US 3¾s '46	102.20	102.13	102.20	102.7
US 3¾s '47	103	102.12	102.12	102.1
US 3¾s '55	105.24	105.14	105.14	104.30
US 4s '54	107.24	107.23	107.23	107.8
US 4¼s '52	112	111.16	111.16	111.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	76⅛	76⅛
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	98¼	98
Akershus 6s '63	95⅝	95⅝
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	53½	52
Antioquia 7s A '45	62⅛	62⅛
Antioquia III 7s '57	55	53
Antwerp 5s '58	100⅝	100
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	84	84
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91	90⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91⅜	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91¼	90⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90⅜	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91¼	90⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '52 B	99½	90⅛
Australia 5s '55	72	71½
Australia 5s '57	71⅞	71¼
Austria (Gov't 7s ct '57	96½	96
Austria (Gov't 7s '43	105½	105½
Austria Hydro 6½s	83½	83½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89¾	89¾
Bavarian Pwr Pet 4½s '42	95½	95½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	80⅝	80⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅛	102⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	108¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¾	112¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅝	109¼
Bergen 5s '60 rct	96	96
Berlin (City) 6s '53	71¾	71¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	71	70⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	72	71¾
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	72	67½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	68½	68
Bogota (City) 8s '45	81	80
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	27⅞	29¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	33	32
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	40¼	40¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Brazil (Cen El Pwr) 7s '52	68⅝	68
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	65¾	65¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	66¼	65½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	88	88
Bremen 7s '35	94⅝	94⅝
Brisbane 6s '50 rct	80¼	80¼
Brisbane 5s '57	66	66
Brisbane 5s '58	68¼	67
Budapest (City) 6s '62	69¾	69¼
Buenos Aires 6s (Prov)	69	68½
Buenos Aires 6½s '61	71	70
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	88½	88½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	77	77
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	65½	65½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅜	101⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '21	100¼	100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106¼	106
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107½	107½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	79⅜	78¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	84¼	83½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	81⅝	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79¼	79
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	81	81
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	80	79
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	95¾	95¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	80	79½
Chilean Conn 7s '60	79⅝	78¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	67⅜	67⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	57	56
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	65	65
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	66⅜	66½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	66⅜	66½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94¼	94
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98¾	98¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	76½	78½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	93	93
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	98	98
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	77⅛	77⅛
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110⅜	110⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95¼	95⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	102	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106½	106
Duke Price Power 6s '66	101½	101½
Dutch Ei 5½s Mar '53	101⅜	101⅜
Dutch Ei 6s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87	87
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90½	90¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '60	93¾	93¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅝	120⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	128¼	126⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90⅞	90⅜
German 7s '49	101¼	100⅞
Germ Con Ag B'k 6s '38	83¼	83¾
Germ Con Ag B'k 6s July '60	77¼	77
Germ Con Ag B'k 6s Oct '60	78	77½
Germ Con Ag B'k 7s '50	83¼	83
Germ Con Agr 6½s '53 rcts	73½	72⅝
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	87	86¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	97½	97½
Germ Gov In 5½s '65	76	75
Good Hope I&S&W 7s '45	88½	88½
Greek 6s '63	85½	85½
Hamburg 6s '46	81	81
Helsingfors 6½s '60	85¼	85¼
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	102	102
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B	95¾	95¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	76	76
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	84	84
Iseder Steel 6s '48	73¾	73¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	103⅛	103¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96	96
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	101½	101½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93½	93½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¾	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	93⅞	93½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104½	104½
Jugoslavia 7s '57	70⅛	70⅛
Karstadt Rt '43	63⅞	63
Krueger & Toll 5s '50	91¾	91
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Medellin 8½s '54	49¼	49½
Meridionale El 7s '57	97¼	97¼
Mex 4s small A '04	7	7
Mex 4s small A '04	7¼	7¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	68	68
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86½	86½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	55	55
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	55¼	55
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105½	105½
New South Wales 5s '57	64½	64½
New South Wales 5s '58	65¼	65¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	106	106
Norway (King) 6s '50	105⅞	105⅞
Norwegian Fl 5½s '57	100	99¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	71	70¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, maximum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding pages.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

NEW YORK CITY, 316 W. 86th St. (31)—Pretty single room, running water; clothes closet; elevator; charming locality. Riverside 9-6178.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 6717 Trinity Place, off Boulevard—One or two rooms, private home, refined environment, modern; board optional; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. WILLIAM BIVENS.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Two newly furnished rooms, private bath, kitchen privileges; suitable for couple or ladies only. Tel. Gladstone 1788.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, American Protestant, 27, desires position where hard work, intelligently applied, will bring satisfaction to employer and himself; immediate salary unimportant; experienced sales correspondent; assistant merchandise manager; junior accountant. G-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED young woman with background of education and travel desires position as companion, hostess, housekeeper, club, shop or tea room supervisor. MRS. HELEN ORAHAME HARTZELL, 219 Narberth Ave., Narberth, Pa.

FILE and ledger clerk, Monitor board; 5 years' experience. Box F-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, varied experience, rapid, dependable, desires position: references. Box G-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

REULA PHILO-SHACKNOVE, Teacher of Singing, Diction, Repertoire, Coaching in Languages. Studios, Steinway Hall, N. Y. City, Circle 8307, and 23 Oakwood Ave., White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 8193.

KATHARINE LA SHECK, Contralto
Teacher of the Art of Singing
189 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRIVATE instruction in VOCAL CULTURE: correct placement of voice in reading and speaking; clear ENUNCIATION, distinct ARTICULATION and proper PRONUNCIATION; experienced teacher or specialist; author of Text Book on Phonics. Terms apply to MRS. M. ISAPHENE BROOKE, 108 Crary Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oakwood 7222, from 6 to 8 p. m.

SIMPLE method of voice placements, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature taught by HARRIET S. HAGEN at 1233 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 3-2446.

VOICE FREEDOM
SINGING SPEAKING
ALICE E. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK CITY
237 W 74th, Apt. 5-W Susquehanna 7-9433
Hymn Singing Classes—$1.00 a Lesson. Demonstration Lesson (without charge) by appointment.

WANTED

WILL the person who purchased a Bible from A. E. Eddy, second-hand book store, Providence, about Dec. 17, kindly communicate with MRS. H. E. COE, Durham, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

The
HARKABUS BAKERY
Specializing in Good Food for all occasions
82 CANNON STREET
Phones B-6303 Dial 4-7782

Harper Method
Care of the Hair, Skin and Hands
Miss KATHERINE CROWLEY
MEIGS BUILDING

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The
Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD : BRIDGEPORT : GREENWICH
WATERBURY : NORWALK : NEW HAVEN
283 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-5151

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

53d JANUARY SALE
ALL MEN'S SUITS
ALL MEN'S OVERCOATS $25
Enna Jettick $5 Shoes.....$3.95
Enna Jettick $6 Shoes..... 4.95
FOSTER SYSTEM CO.
956 MAIN STREET TO 46 BANK STREET

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
Gotham
Gold Stripe Stockings
The High Twist Chiffon insures perfect fit and utmost comfort

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds *English Silver* *China*
Main Street at John

John Reck & Son
Florists
1048 MAIN STREET
BRIDGEPORT CONNECTICUT
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED EVERYWHERE

WATKIN'S
ART and FURNITURE STORE
68 CANNON STREET
Barnum 3501

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
Jobbing a Specialty
234 Seaview Ave. Barnum 4110

The Laundry with Quality and System
Telephone Bar 2393
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 Broad Street
LIEFELD BROS. Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

Another Radio Scoop!
Victor Radio R-35
$99.50 Less Tubes
Save $53 on this regular $152.50 Victor Radio, new 1931 model
HOWLAND'S

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1194 Broad Street

GREENWICH

THE PUTNAM TRUST CO.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

Schwartz, *the Florist*
230 GREENWICH AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Telephones
Port Chester 174 Greenwich 2811

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
189 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801

The Quill on the Post Road
Stop Here for your VALENTINES in Large Assortment
New FANCY STATIONERY just received
34 E. PUTNAM AVE. Tel. 688

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 daily except Saturdays and Holidays

WITKOWER'S
Established 1835
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

Useful
Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
To Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812 68 Church Street

What a Joy to Serve
Canada Dry and Peek Frean Biscuits
for Afternoon Tea or Bridge!
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Coombs
714 Main Street

PRINTING
From office and standard business forms to high-grade sales literature we can help you to make your printing effective in accomplishing its purpose.
HUNTER PRESS
302 Asylum St. Phone 2-7016

HANAN SHOES
for MEN *and* WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

THE SANDWICH SHOP
"Chicken Pie Twice a Day Every Day"
Hot Luncheon—Tea—Supper
AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL BLDG.
983 Main St. (Opposite Fox's)

DROSTE'S
IMPORTED DUTCH COCOA
25c and 50c packages
Come in and try it
Rosamond's Nut Shoppe
45 TEMPLE STREET Phone 5-4257

EUROPE France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, England. Liberal sightseeing. Excellent accommodations. Culture and pleasure combined. Spring tours and other tours to Europe, Bermuda and Japan, $295 up. For complete information write
$8 3 5 MISS ALICIA S. WOLFE
1637 Boulevard—West Hartford, Conn.
Agent for Temple Tours

Hazel Young Cafeteria
18 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:30
DINNER 5:00 to 7:30

DENNISTON & SON
General Insurance and Real Estate
955 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Phone 4-4007

ISAAC · A · ALLEN · & · SON; Inc.
· ARCHITECTS ·
MAJ. EARL CHAS. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
800 FARMINGTON AVE.: HARTFORD

Arthur C. Gilman, *Jeweler*
WATCHES—ELECTRIC CLOCKS
JEWELRY
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
2 STATE ST. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl St.
Phone 2-8823

THE LAUREL CAFETERIA
Opposite the Allyn Theater
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home Cooking
THE LAURELETTE in STEIGER'S

HARTFORD
(Continued)

Baroth Bread Shop
559 MAIN 1129 MAIN

MERIDEN

Do You Know What You Are Missing?
Are you using all of our departments? Check up and see. Let us do more for you—and more often.
Commercial Accounts *Savings Accounts*
Safe Deposit Dept. *Foreign Exchange*
The Home National Bank
18 COLONY STREET, At the Clock

A Complete Laundry Service
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
BIRCHE'S CITY LAUNDRY
COLONY STREET

Robbins & Disbrow
Electrical Contractors
14 LINSLEY AVE. Phone 1229

GREENBACKER
Quality Flowers and Plants
PHONE 724

Diaries at
JEPSON'S BOOK STORE
COLONY STREET

When you want the unusual in fancy food
Try BIBEAU'S
Complete Telephone, Free Delivery and Credit Service. Who could ask for more?
H. C. BIBEAU

Perfection Is Our Aim
The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
126 Hanover Street Tel. 1508

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

CLEARANCE SALE of COATS
New Line of Dresses, $10.00
The CHERNIACK CO.

Anthracite—Bituminous
STANDARD COAL
97 Colony Street Phone 640

MIDDLETOWN

Keser's
FLOWER SHOP
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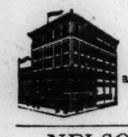
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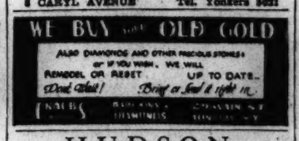
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DAILY FEATURES

Hemlock

IN THE spring, when all trees are at their best, the hemlock stands resplendent. In striking contrast with the dense green of its older growth, new yellow-green sprays wave lightly with every passing breath of wind. From lowland swamp, on rocky mountain sides or along river gorges, this conifer rises in green majesty sometimes 100 feet, with a trunk measuring nearly four feet through at the base. It is called Canada hemlock at its northern limit and in other localities is known as hemlock spruce or eastern hemlock. India and Japan have native species which resemble the American in many ways.

To speak definitely of habits of growth or characteristics of the trees is difficult, as they vary greatly in different localities and conditions of soil and climate; but generally speaking the various forms do not acquire pyramidal shape for some years. As one of the most widely distributed evergreens in eastern North America it is readily recognized by its manner of branching, which extends upward, with fernlike drooping tips. When laden with snow, these swaying branches frequently sweep the ground.

In its youth this is a favorite ornamental tree. It is not difficult to transplant, as the rooting system is densely fibrous and so is more adaptable to new surroundings than are long tap roots. The bark is rich in tannin and is used extensively with oak, in tanneries.

The narrow, flat leaves are less than an inch in length, dark green above and ridged in pale lines beneath. These remain green through the year, but fall the third season. Hemlock leaves are provided with short stalks. Observation of this is a sure means of identification.

Early in autumn the terminal twigs become depressed with the light weight of many small solitary cones which have developed through the summer from inconspicuous flowers which opened their thin, overlapping scales in May. The matured brown, winged seeds attract chickadees; and kinglets and finches seek its branches for shelter during the cold season.

A Word a Day

Urbanity

This word came to us through the French *urbanité*, "civility," from the Latin *urbanitas*, "city manners, refinement," an extension of *urb*, "city."

We use the word in the sense of "politeness, suavity, refinement," the supposition from the derivation being that city dwellers have occasion to become more polished in their manners than their rural brethren.

Ur-ban'-i-ty is accented on the second syllable; sound *u* as in urn, *a* as in hat, *i* as in it, *y* as in fancy.

"The urbanity of the cousin from the city seemed superficial when compared with the simple kindliness of the country relative."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Humorist: A domestic servant has written a book. Of travel, we suppose.

San Francisco Chronicle: English: A great collection of words studied by Americans before they decide to get along with just one called "Yeah!"

Ohio State Journal: When the modern mother wants to boast about her young daughter's cooking accomplishments, she says, "Why she can open a can just as quickly as anybody."

Regina Leader-Post: The only person we know who makes a success of running other people down is the elevator boy.

A Quotation for Today

THE only happy people are those whom we see more concerned about the happiness of others than about their own well-being and convenience and advancement. Selfish people never know contentment.—HAMILTON FYFE.

Odds and Ends

Boston Common Value

Used as a cow pasture up until 100 years ago, Boston Common is now estimated to be worth nearly $100,000,000 if converted into business sites, or approximately $2,000,000 an acre.

Liquor and Elections

The sale of hard liquor was prohibited in Prussia on the last Reichstag election day, restaurants and saloons selling wines and beer also being subject to the closing order if public behavior called for it.

Arkansas or Arkansaw

After many years of dispute concerning the pronunciation of Arkansas, the General Assembly of that State in 1881 adopted a resolution declaring the proper pronunciation to be "Arkansaw."

LIGHTED KEYHOLES-
BY MEANS OF A NEW INVENTION THE TURNING OF A DOOR KNOB LIGHTS A SMALL BULB WHICH PROJECTS A BEAM OF LIGHT ON THE KEYHOLE.

Highest Railroad

The railway between Callao and Huancayo in Peru, which rises to a height of 15,800 feet above sea level, is said to be the highest standard gauge line in the world.

In Lighter Vein

In Court

Clerk of Court: "I believe you have appeared before as a witness in this suit, madam."

Sweet Young Thing (coolly): "Why, this is the very first time I've ever worn it."

First Student: "Anything interesting in your letter from home?"
Second Student: "Not a cent!"

The Candid Professor

Professor Foozle (to his class): "Are you laughing at me?"

Class (in chorus): "No!"

Professor Foozle: "Then what else is there in the room to laugh at?"—*Pathfinder.*

The Obstacle

"Dearest Annabelle," wrote Oswald, who was hopelessly in love, "I would swim the mighty ocean for one glance from your dear eyes. I would walk through a wall of flame for one touch of your little hands. I would leap the widest stream in the world for a word from your lovely lips. As always, your Oswald.

"P. S.—I'll be over Saturday night if it doesn't rain."—*Kreolite News.*

Prince

Medfield, Mass.

UNTIL this winter Prince has been considered just an ordinary, good-natured dog, but the good turn which he recently began doing each morning qualifies him indeed as a prince among dogs.

Prince lives on a dairy farm, and his mistress has been in the habit of scattering bread crumbs for her early morning bird friends. Prince was always at her side, appearing very much interested in the procedure.

One morning, when it was time for the birds' breakfast, Prince was missed. Remembering that he had gone out earlier in the morning, his mistress went to call him. When she looked out she was amazed, as well as amused, to see Prince with a chunk of bread, tearing it into small bits. When he finished he went over to the porch and lay down to see what would happen.

At first it seemed that the birds were a little mystified, and did not venture to their feeding ground quite so promptly as before. Eventually, however, Prince was rewarded for his labor, and the birds were enjoying the feast he had prepared for them.

Where he got the bread that morning was a puzzle at first, but it developed that Prince had gone to the barn, where his master keeps the stale bread which he buys from a baker for feeding the hogs.

Prince is repeating his bird feeding with great regularity, and after he makes his distribution he lies down near by and wags his tail as much as to say: "Go to it. I am enjoying it as much as you are."

What They Say

Rest Is a Change of Work

"You ask whether I ever get tired. No, I cannot say that I ever do, but I so arrange my work that there is constant variation of subject, and I have to deal with so many subjects that one kind of work provides relief and recreation from the other."—*Premier Mussolini.*

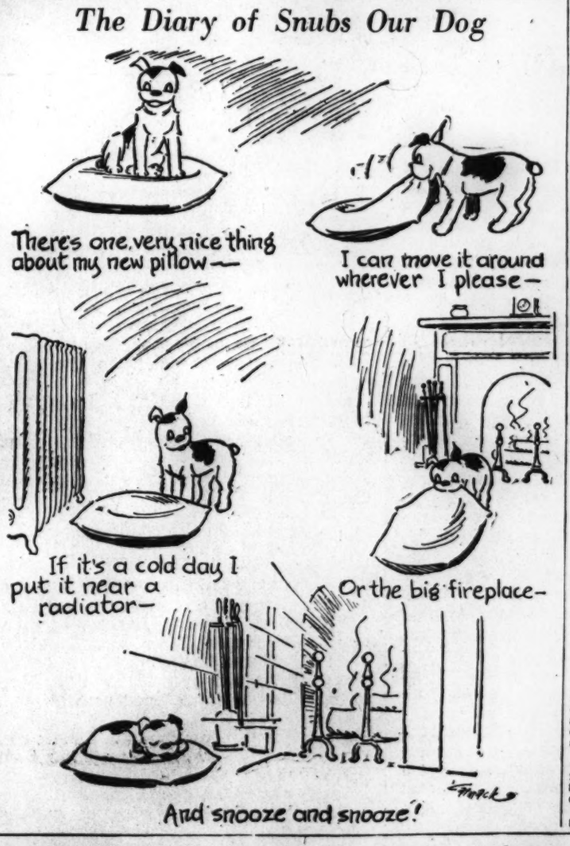
Then It Isn't a Gamble

"If you must gamble, gamble that a good book will pay bigger dividends than a poor one. Risk a little extra effort, for which you may see no immediate return, on the chance that it will make you a better workman and a happier human being!"—*Edgar A. Guest, poet.*

A Rockefeller Whimsey

"Lawyers are supposed to spend all their time settling the troubles of other people. I spend most of my time trying to settle with my lawyers."—*John D. Rockefeller Jr., philanthropist.*

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


There's one very nice thing about my new pillow—
I can move it around wherever I please—
If it's a cold day I put it near a radiator—
Or the big fireplace—
And snooze and snooze!

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 3
Winner:
MISS MILDRED CRABBS,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Absent	4	Go	2
2.	Soften	4	Calm	4
3.	Apportion	5	Fix	3
4.	Pinch	4	Nip	3
5.	Slump	3	Ebb	3
6.	Obligation	4	Vow	3
7.	Feign	4	Ape	3
8.	Verbal	4	Oral	4
9.	Yes	3	Aye—I (not A)..	1
10.	Yearn	4	Long	4
11.	Obliterate	5	Void	4
12.	Sluggard	5	Lazy	4
13.	Amanuensis	6	Clerk	5
14.	Affectionate	4	Fond	4
15.	Jocund	3	Gay	3
16.	Delicacy	4	Tact	4
17.	Burrow	3	Dig	3
18.	Imitate	3	Ape	3
		72		60

After much hair-splitting "Dick Shunary" accepted "go" on hole 1, "ebb" on hole 5, and "ape" ("act" preferred) on hole 7. Incidentally, he was about to disqualify all scores giving "lazy" on hole 12 until he recalled that "sluggard" is recognized as an adjective!

The lowest score received was a 59, but "vex" (obsolete) on hole 10 was enough to rule it out. In this connection "Dick Shunary" has a recommendation: Why not offer a substitute word on a doubtful hole?

Everybody play! Your scores are always gladly received.

SYNONYM GOLF

PAR FOR COURSE 70

HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	COMMAND	3		10	TEMPERATE	4	
2	BUSTLE	3		11	INFLEXIBLE	5	
3	TOP	3		12	SOLICIT	3	
4	CLOTHE	4		13	LATE	3	
5	VIGOROUS	5		14	CONSECRATE	5	
6	MANIFEST	5		15	TRANQUIL	4	
7	INFLUENCE	4		16	EMANCIPATE	4	
8	WING	3		17	PARRY	4	
9	ERRONEOUS	5		18	LOW	3	

No. 7

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, PLAIN is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but OPEN is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Moratorium for War Debts

MORE and more the conviction is spreading that the international war debts and the reparations payments exacted of Germany have a very definite influence upon the world-wide depression in business and industry. From that depression now no nation is free. Even France, which long looked cheerfully out from what seemed to be an impregnable industrial and financial fortress upon a world gripped by economic disaster, is now reporting decreasing business and an increasing roster of unemployed.

Economists in public service and in private life have heatedly debated the causes of a condition which has brought distress almost uniformly to the nations of the world, but have differed widely in their efforts to locate any one cause. The locking up in the vaults of the United States and France of the greater share of the world's gold has been widely denounced as an invitation to trade lethargy. The lack of a sufficient annual addition to the world's supply of gold has been cited. The United States tariff has come in for its share of condemnation, and its effects, admittedly injurious, have been enormously multiplied by the efforts of European nations to imitate it. Falling prices, making the payment of war debts and reparations difficult, arouse their special chorus of condemnation.

But while on all these suggestions there is difference of opinion, each one being cited as a major cause by economists of reputation, there is one topic on which Europe, at any rate, is united, namely, the injurious effect of the war debts and reparations upon the business and economic security of the world. Only lately have American economists begun to share this opinion, but today men of the highest standing, both as academic and practical students of finance in the United States, are lending their names to support of the European contention.

It may, of course, be urged that debtors always are ready to ascribe sinister effects to the efforts of their creditors to collect their claims. So long as the outcry against the obligations of Europe to Great Britain and to the United States was limited to the debtor nations, there might be excuse for cynical rejection of the appeal. But that condition no longer exists. Statesmen as well as financiers, Americans as well as Europeans, recognize that business acumen and self-protection alike advise some consideration of the modification of the debts to the end that the burden upon debtor countries may be lessened, if not permanently, at least for a time.

Perhaps the suggestion that will make the widest appeal is that there should be declared a moratorium upon war debts and reparations for a period of years, fixed variously at from five to ten, and that it should be accompanied by an international conference dealing with the whole subject with a view to a permanent settlement at the end of the moratorium period.

Five years would seem to be sufficient alike for giving the debtor nations an opportunity to recuperate and for allowing ample time for the deliberations of the international conferences which might be necessary to formulate a final and definite program. The United States, as chief debtor, could well afford to forgo, temporarily, the receipt of payments for interest and principal. Particularly would it find this a profitable concession should the results of this holiday for debt payers be, as many firmly believe, the material stimulation of world trade and a measurable return of international prosperity.

It is reported from London that propositions of this character are likely to come up in a number of European parliaments shortly. It would be well worth considering whether a concerted international movement of this character might not be organized, perhaps under the auspices of the League of Nations, or, if there be objection to that organization, the International Chamber of Commerce.

Worker Security—Business Stability

A WORKER who can face the future unafraid is an asset both to his employer and to his community. An increasing recognition of this fact and of its fundamental importance in stabilizing the economic life of the world is apparent in developments of recent months among large industrial organizations in the United States. The latest and largest stone in this wall of industrial security has been laid by the announcement from the Standard Oil Company of New York of an industrial insurance and pension plan for its 45,000 employees.

It is not long since the General Electric Company announced a program of unemployment insurance which caught nation-wide attention in the United States. And only this week a group of twenty-five large corporations, including the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and several insurance companies, gave public assurance that they contemplate no reductions in working forces.

To be sure, unemployment insurance and old-age pensions are not the same thing, except that in a few cases they may be combined in one actuarial system. Security in the daily job or sustenance during a layoff is one thing, and security after retirement is another; but both imply a heightened interest on the part of business in the welfare of the worker; and both, perhaps, are necessary in the present industrial organization of things. It is being seen ever more clearly that stability of business rests upon the purchasing activity of the worker and that for him to purchase normally he must be sure of his economic footing.

Provisions for retirement and insurance against unemployment have more than a momentary enthusiasm behind them. The railroad companies for many years have had pension systems in effect, and indeed the action of the Standard Oil Company of New York has been chiefly to place its own already existing pension system in the hands of an insurance company for greater permanence. The Eastman Kodak Company nearly two years ago inaugurated a plan of annuities and insurance for its 20,000 employees. Prior to the General Electric Company's announcement there were thirteen companies or labor organizations in the United States furnishing some form of unemployment insurance.

Probably the principal question of policy before the American people in this connection is whether these provisions for worker security should be left to the initiative of private employers or be furnished by the state. At best the formulation of government insurance plans would take a considerable period, and in the meantime private industry should be encouraged to show to what extent it can meet the need.

A Wet "Solution" That Is Not Dry

THE Monitor publishes in its news columns today an article from its London Bureau which sheds much needed light on the dubious activities of the liquor forces in England and on the dubious propaganda of the antiprohibition forces in America. It is an article particularly pertinent to the need of the hour both in England and America.

At a time when a Royal Licensing Commission is about to report on its exhaustive inquiries into the means of improving regulation of the drink trade, it is well to recognize the powerful and pervasive resistance with which the organized trade is seeking to frustrate every important reform.

At a time when American public opinion, profoundly concerned with the report of the Wickersham Commission, is intent upon exploring every possible way of achieving something better than the Eighteenth Amendment wherever it may be found, it is well to recognize that what the chief organized opposition to prohibition considers a "solution" is not a solution at all.

The fact is that a few months ago the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment issued a pamphlet under the apparently innocent and encouraging title, "England's Solution of the Liquor Problem." Unquestionably it is a pamphlet which reads well; it has some most attractive charts and speaks freely of a "thorough investigation." Indeed, if it could be considered without regard to the actual conditions surrounding the drink problem with which Great Britain is earnestly coping, it would be a persuasive and Utopian tract, but this pamphlet is wrong in fact and totally misleading in emphasis. It discusses a solution which does not exist, and suggests as causes of the progress which has thus far been obtained the very forces which have worked to thwart that progress.

The Monitor's analysis of the pamphlet makes clear the inevitable opposition of the liquor traffic to any regulation which curbs its profits. Today the people of Great Britain and the United States are faced with the common task of freeing their countries from the evils of the liquor traffic, and their mutual experience leads to one conclusion, namely, that in all their efforts to cope with the traffic in alcoholic beverages, whether by prohibition or by regulation, they can expect no help from the trade itself.

And when the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment suggests that the solution can be found, "without coercion" of the liquor trade, it is falsifying the experience of England and is offering nothing but retrogression to America.

The Motor Barometer Rises

THAT traditional barometer of American business, the motorcar show, has now been registering for more than a month in various parts of the country. With the two national shows at New York and Chicago and most of the larger local displays now over, its mean reading seems to indicate wholesome conditions ahead for the automotive industry.

It is not that motor show attendance has established new records. The average has been below that of the best years, but analysis of sales in proportion to attendance at the expositions indicates a much more hopeful situation than appears superficially.

One of the largest corporations in the industry reports that, although attendance was 18 per cent below normal, at its large hotel display held coincidentally with the New York show, the number of prospects listed was 41 per cent greater than a year ago, and actual retail sales were 50 per cent above the 1930 level.

These figures are regarded as characteristic of a general condition. They are explained by the industry's executives as meaning that sightseers are less numerous and actual buyers more prominent among this year's show-goers. A leading sales executive, however, warned his dealers that 1931 would be a year of expansion only if marked by unremitting effort. Some do not expect to see the deferred replacement buying which normally should have come in 1930 make its full appearance until 1932. However, the general estimate of the current year is that it should see sales approximating 4,000,000 cars.

The conservatism with which the industry has read the motor-show barometer is indicated in its current production policy. While it has not advanced schedules to pre-slump levels, it has accelerated them steadily in the last eight weeks. In that interval it has augmented its pay rolls to include 100,000 more workers.

The British motor industry also is beginning 1931 with high hopes. Sir Herbert Austin expects it to prove one of the most prosperous years on record, while Sir William Morris is signalizing its arrival with an achievement for which British manufacturers have long striven—the production of a £100 car. This new model should bring motoring within the reach of thousands hitherto unable to afford it, for heretofore the cheapest motorcar on the British market has cost more than £125.

Since the introduction of the small car into England by Sir Herbert ten years ago, the number of motorists has increased enormously—from 250,000 to about 1,000,000. The proportion of British motorists to the total population is higher than that in Germany, France, and Italy. But England has still a long way to go before her motor population is as dense as that of South Africa, Canada or Australia, to say nothing of the United States.

One of the best means of bringing motoring within the reach of the masses in Britain would be the reduction of the taxes and other expenses of owning and running a car. Many who can afford the initial outlay do not feel justified in buying a car because of the high prices connected with every detail of its maintenance. Only when improvement takes place in this respect will full advantage be reaped from the enterprise of British motor manufacturers which enables them to sell their products at ever lower and lower figures.

Altogether there is much to encourage the view on both sides of the Atlantic that the automobile industry will be one of the first to regain its stride.

The Cow the Mayor Ordered

HALF a century or more ago Edmund Lear wrote a book of nonsense rhymes. These included the following famous limerick:

> There was an old man who said, "How
> Shall I flee from this horrible cow?
> I will sit on this stile,
> And continue to smile,
> Which may soften the heart of that cow."

Today the tables are turned, for the cow has fled, leaving, not the old man, but James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, asking why she was driven from the happy home he arranged for her in 1922.

But the Mayor has not stopped at merely asking. Instead, he has had another cow sent out to take the place of the one which he ordered for the Franklin Park Zoo nearly a decade ago and which during his absence from City Hall was sold. His idea is that the children of Boston who never get a chance to see a cow in its natural haunts shall not grow up, so far as he has the power to prevent it, ignorant of its appearance and habits. He may have heard of the little boy who, on returning from his first trip to the country, commented that he did not think much of his experiences, because "at home we get milk from a nice bottle, but out there they get it from a cow!"

Anyhow, "Bossy" has been installed as a feature of the educational program which the Mayor has inaugurated. Perchance Mr. Lear, had he been in possession of the foregoing facts, would have rewritten his stanza somewhat as follows:

> There was a good Mayor who said, "Who
> Has removed my poor cow from the zoo?
> I'll send out another,
> Her sister or mother,
> That the children may hear her say 'Moo'."

A Courageous Experiment

UNDOUBTEDLY the most drastic and courageous step so far taken by any college in the United States to correct objectionable features connected with intercollegiate athletics is that just announced by the University of Pennsylvania. After a searching investigation of conditions, it has abolished such things as spring and pre-season football practice, the training table, the use of the training house as a dormitory for athletes, and the giving of scholarship aid for anything but scholastic standing.

Going even farther, it insists that athletic control shall henceforth be incorporated into the administrative structure of the university and not in the council of athletics, which has been made up of alumni, students and faculty members; that all coaches shall be members of the faculty, and that their salaries shall not be any larger than those of other faculty members; that there shall be a wide expansion of intramural athletics, and that intercollegiate competition shall be of a year-round character with natural rivals in all sports through a range of teams of varying ability. Another very important reform is that placing the determination of the eligibility of students for intercollegiate competition in the hands of a committee made up of five members of the faculty.

This is a system of athletic handling far removed from that in vogue at most American colleges. It offers much in the way of putting intercollegiate athletics on a far saner basis than they have been during the last fifteen or twenty years. One can only commend the Pennsylvania authorities for the courageous experiment they have undertaken. How it will work out will depend largely on the sincerity with which it is administered. If followed to the letter, it probably will result in Pennsylvania having to be satisfied with less efficient teams than some of those which have represented the Red and Blue in past years; but, after all, that is a very small matter if it results in the college furnishing athletics for all who want them, and teaches students that the sport and not the victory is the thing which counts.

Editorial Notes

Although probably not so much as is actually needed, the $8,400,000 fund for school improvement and construction, approved by the French Parliament, is an indication of the trend in that country toward a broader, nonsectarian educational system. The Radical Party, in advocating, and accomplishing to a certain extent, this progressive move, attracts some measure of appreciation from all who realize the benefits of an extensive free state education.

Perhaps the roads to be constructed throughout the world from the expected total of $3,000,000,000 to be spent in 1931 for that purpose, as recently announced by the United States Department of Commerce, could be called the roads to better business.

And whisky barrels are now being put to a useful purpose, New Jersey prohibition officers breaking them up to be distributed for firewood. Here is certainly a warmth that will cheer.

Radio Note: Loud speakers were in vogue long before the advent of wireless.

The Facts About the Dole

By H. WILSON HARRIS
Diplomatic Correspondent of the London Daily News

I

AN ENGLISHMAN visiting the United States at the present time finds considerable interest being taken in the unemployment insurance scheme in Great Britain, but it does not appear that the scheme is completely understood. That, no doubt, is due largely to the habit, common on both sides of the Atlantic, of referring to the scheme as the "dole," which implies that it is nothing more than an expedient for the relief of distress on a nation-wide scale, not substantially different in character from the emergency provisions made by the Red Cross and other charitable organizations in the United States in the face of a sudden industrial crisis.

That is a complete misconception. Unemployment insurance was started in Great Britain not as relief, but as a perfectly sound business proposition. It was inaugurated not to meet a sudden crisis, but in a period of commercial and industrial prosperity. And though the unsettlements and depressions of the last ten years have knocked the insurance fund off its feet, all parties are resolved to restore the fund to solvency and maintain unemployment insurance as an essential part of the British industrial system.

* * *

The first thing to emphasize about unemployment insurance is that it involves exactly what its name implies—insurance, on a perfectly sound and normal basis. Insurance consists of making a series of regular payments, weekly or monthly or yearly, from which a fund is built up out of which a sufferer from one form of calamity or another can be indemnified.

I insure my life by yearly premiums, and if I pass on a certain sum will be paid to my beneficiaries, the amount of that sum and the amount of the annual premiums being determined by calculations based on the law of averages in the light of some millions of similar cases in the past. There is no kind of charity about the payment made by the insurance company. It is the climax of a perfectly straightforward business transaction. The same is true when I insure my automobile against accident or my luggage against theft. I pay in, and in certain circumstances I draw out. The relation between the sum I pay in and the sum I may be entitled to draw out depends on the nature and the degree of the risk to be covered. And all the facts about such risks are perfectly well known by those whose business it is to study them.

It is precisely the same with the theory of unemployment insurance. Payments are made week by week in respect of a workman (whether he makes them himself or someone else makes them for him is immaterial at this stage) to cover him against the risk of being out of work. If he does find himself out of work through no fault of his own he gets the allowances—"benefit" as it is technically termed—to which the previous payments entitle him. That, quite simply, is unemployment insurance as it was established in Great Britain in 1913.

* * *

In its first stages the insurance scheme (the word "dole" had never been used in connection with it in those days) was an experiment, but it was an experiment that fulfilled every expectation. The calculations on which it is based were carefully made. The average rate of unemployment for the last fifty years was known. (It was 4.5 per cent. In 1921-29 the figure was roughly 12 per cent, which explains the present insolvency of the scheme). Contributions (payments in) were adjusted to benefits (payments out) on a sound actuarial basis, and at the end of the first year the fund not only had met all its liabilities, but had built up a substantial reserve against days of stress.

Everything promised well in that early phase, and there is every reason to believe that everything would have continued well but for the war and the industrial depression that followed it. But the whole thing was on a small scale then. The scheme applied only to seven trades, of which building and engineering were the most important, and the unemployed workman drew in benefit no more than seven shillings a week, less than $2. But a shilling was, of course, worth more in 1913 than in 1931.

Now consider the scheme as it exists today. All manual workers, except domestic servants and agricultural laborers, and most noninsured workers with less than a certain annual salary (£250) are included in the scheme. The weekly contributions are paid jointly by the employee himself, his employer, and the state. As in the case of men (the figures for women are rather lower) the employer pays eightpence (16 cents) a week, the man himself sevenpence (14 cents), and the state sevenpence halfpenny (15 cents).

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That is a flat rate applying to all employees, whatever their normal rate of wages, and the benefit is on a flat-rate scale too. Every unemployed man gets seventeen shillings a week ($4.25), with nine shillings ($2.25) in respect of his wife, and two shillings (50 cents) for each child. A man, therefore, with a wife and two children would be drawing a total of thirty-two shillings ($8) a week. It is not much, but it wards off starvation and in most cases it safeguards the family—particularly if the local tradesman will give them a little credit—from selling up the home.

As to the detailed working of the scheme, the employer is responsible for his own share and the workman's share of every weekly contribution. He buys at the Post Office stamps of a value of fifteenpence (eightpence for himself and sevenpence for the workman) sticks one each week in an insurance book which every workman possesses, and deducts from wages the workman's share of the contribution. All that is a legal obligation. The workman takes his book periodically to the Labor Exchange (a government institution) where the state's share of the contribution is credited.

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The Labor Exchange is the pivot of the whole insurance scheme. It is doubtful whether the scheme could ever have been floated if a system of State Labor Exchanges had not been established in England just three years earlier. The exchanges exist, of course, to find men for jobs, and jobs for men, and their operation makes possible one fundamental feature of the unemployment insurance scheme.

The unemployed man draws his weekly benefit through the local Labor Exchange (the correct term, strictly speaking, is Employment Exchange) and so long as he is drawing it he is required to report every day at the exchange to see if there is work available, and if a suitable job is offered him he is required to take it, on pain of being struck off the benefit list at once. There is a complete answer to the loose charges frequently current in Great Britain that the so-called dole is being handed out right and left to men who can work, but won't work. If a man won't work when work that he could do is offered him, he loses his benefit forthwith.

Of course a question may often arise as to what "suitable" work is. An unemployed man is not expected to take a job in a shop when regular hands are out on strike, or to accept work at lower wages or under substantially worse conditions than those regularly prevalent in the neighborhood. Nor can he be called on to go off to some locality at an unreasonable distance from his home. There is a complete system of joint committees, umpires and referees, to settle any differences about questions of this kind, and also, in case of need, to look into reasons why a man left his previous employment. If he was dismissed for misconduct, he is not eligible for benefit, but the reason must, of course, be genuine, not merely an employer's grudge.

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That, briefly, is what the unemployment insurance scheme in Great Britain is, and how it works. In a further article I hope to show how, and to what extent, the finance of the scheme has broken down under the recent stress, and what steps are being taken to restore the situation, and to estimate the effect of the scheme in maintaining social stability through the gravest industrial crisis in recent memory.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

Great Find of Gold and Silver

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL discovery of the highest interest, destined, as the official communiqué issued by the Department of Fine Arts states, "to have the very greatest repercussions in the world of learning," has been made in the Via dell'Abbondanza at Pompeii. In the house which is called Number 4, in the tenth insula (the name given to each block of houses bounded by four streets) of the first region, which has already yielded a beautiful statue of Apollo and a number of frescoes, a wooden case, much damaged by time, has been unearthed containing a vast assortment of gold and silver objects and an entire table service, in silver, for four persons. The table service includes cups, tumblers, carved silver plates, some of which represent the labors of Hercules, a number of big and small spoons, a silver mirror, a scent bottle and a large silver jug.

Among the jewelry are two gold bracelets, three pairs of earrings, three silver vessels with decorations in relief in the center, thirteen gold rings, two small gold necklaces, a gold brooch, and some other earrings adorned with precious stones. In addition, there have been found thirteen gold coins and thirty-three silver coins, some of them dating from the time of the Republic and the others belonging to the Imperial epoch; they are in a very good state of preservation. All these objects, being in gold or silver, are valued at several million lire. From the artistic and archæological point of view the find is considered to be more important than that made in 1893 at Villa Prisco at Boscoreale, when 103 silver vases were discovered. The Boscoreale treasure is now at the Louvre, in Paris. This last find, however, is also interesting because it can now be stated with certainty that this particular house belonged to a wealthy patrician family, and the possibility is not excluded that further excavations might lead to the discovery of important manuscripts and documents.

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Which Will Reach 1,000,000 First?

On Oct. 1, 1930, the populations of the three largest Italian cities—Rome, Milan and Naples—were respectively 950,000, 978,000 and 985,000. Each city is expected to reach the 1,000,000 mark in 1931, but it is still doubtful which of the three cities will be the first to claim that honor. Although Rome is third in the list, it appears to stand a good chance of reaching first the coveted goal, as the monthly increase of population in Rome is considerably greater than in either Milan or Naples. While these two cities, in the first nine months of 1930, increased their population by only 10,000 inhabitants, the population of Rome rose from 914,000 to 950,000. The preparations for the general census to be taken in April, 1931, are now almost ready. The census will show that Italy's population will have exceeded 42,000,000, which would give Italy 450 inhabitants to the square mile, a density of population that is exceeded by only a few countries. The yearly rate of increase is about 450,000, and if this rate is maintained during the coming years the Italian population should reach 50,000,000 before 1950.

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Remains Found of Three Temples

The remains of three magnificent temples, which are said to date from the seventh century B. C., have recently been brought to light during the excavations now being conducted in the neighborhood of Agrigentum, in the island of Sicily. These temples stand close to the Temple of the Dioscuri and to the twelve altars discovered some years ago. They are rectangular in shape and measure about thirty meters in length. In the same neighborhood the workmen have recently unearthed various objects of great artistic value and interest. In addition to a large number of small statuettes and votive offerings, there have been found a statuette of Minerva, a lion's head of fine workmanship, and a cock made of terra cotta, in an almost perfect state of preservation. These objects are interesting not only for their intrinsic value, but as affording further evidence in support of the theory which identifies this spot with the famous sacred ground of the Akragantini. Three other ancient altars have also been discovered, as well as three bothros dedicated to the goddess Ktonie.

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Ara Pacis to Be Reconstructed

The plan of the Italian Government to reconstruct on the Capitoline Hill the Art Pacis has been considerably facilitated by the purchase in Vienna of an important fragment of this monument, the only portion that was still in the hands of a private art collector. Several other portions of the Ara Pacis, however, must be recovered, and further exploration under one of the largest medieval palaces of Rome is necessary, before the actual reconstruction of this memorial to peace can be undertaken. Various important portions of the Ara Pacis are still preserved in the Vatican Museum, the Uffizi of Florence and the Louvre of Paris. The Ara Pacis was a triumphal altar erected by the Roman Senate to commemorate the return of the Emperor Octavianus Augustus from his victorious campaigns in Gaul and Spain. The Emperor, however, declined the proffered dedication of the monument to himself and ordered its dedication to peace. This fact is recorded in a long epitaph dictated by the Emperor himself, a copy of which was found carved on the walls of the small temple of Ancyra.